PRICE, 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,182—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... .. .. "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th July.
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

[illegible] R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above [illegible]ude Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

[illegible]GH TICKETS TO LONDON.

T[illegible] Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at [illegible]ally Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

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S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 24th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

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BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

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Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	4	...	
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
CuraCao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	4	4		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	4	2	4
Celestines	6	8	3	12
Peach Brandy	5	8	3	0

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	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	...		25	0
Orange Bitters	25	0	14	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		13	0
Ginger Brandy	27	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	31	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
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Petit Medoc	„ 14	0	„ 8	4
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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SACRED CANTATA.

"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,
will be Performed by the above Society on
TUESDAY the 29th JULY at 9-15 p.m.
AT
THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists :—
Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM,
and Mr. HEBDITCH.
Organ :—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor :—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Members of the Society, on presentation of their Membership cards, can obtain tickets at once at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Tickets can be obtained by the General Public at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. on and after WEDNESDAY July 23rd.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1890, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB.
Honorary Secretary.

21st July, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of 5 MILES of DOUBLE WIRE FENCING between Gokak and Pachapur, on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Sealed tenders must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before the 1st August 1890. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

Full particulars with regard to the work, can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A. M. I. C. E.,
Resident Engineer, Poona Division, S. M. Ry.
Poona, 16th July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 88 OF 1890.

JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.......... Plaintiff.
vs.
BHOW CRUSHNARAO of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, near Thakurdwar, outside the Fort.................. Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 4th day of May 1890, the Sheriff has been directed to sell at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed the right title and interest of the said abovementioned Defendant. In all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dhus Wadi, near Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement , square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 127, old Survey No. 420, and new Survey No. 278, and by the Collector of Municipal assessment, under No. 410.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim an abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of August, 1890, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of July 1890.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

RECEPTION OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee appointed to organise a reception for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 5 p.m., to receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts and to consider an application made by the Secretaries of the Victoria Gardens Fete for a contribution from the general funds.

The attendance of members is requested

L. H. BAYLEY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats yards 5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 11th July, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.............................£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after the 28th July, 1890, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1890, both days inclusive

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable at No. 1, Bell Lane, on and after Tus-day, the 22nd current, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to members whose names stand on the Register on the 16th idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOLA HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, (the only son and heir of the late Mr. HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased, has contracted to sell to Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from this day otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 19,191 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 8 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the bungalows, chawls, cookroom, and stables thereon, which bear assessment Ward Nos. 91 to 95, 98 to 102 Street Nos. 4 to 8 610, 612, 614, 616 to 642 and 644 situate on the west side of and fronting the Parell Chawl Road at Parell, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or lately of Shaik Essa bin Kalifa, on or towards the south and east partly by property formerly of the Bombay Gas Company but now used as a Public Road partly by property in the occupation of Memon Currim Tar Mahomed and partly by the said Parell Road leading from Bombay to Dadur, and on or towards the west in part by a public road and partly by the property of the late Mr. Whittakar and the property of Essoba Damodhur which said land bungalows and Messuages were formerly in the occupation of Jangbai, widow of Noor Mahomed Duttoobhoy and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor with the appurtenances and all other the immoveable property and appurtenances held under an Indenture of Lease dated the 7th day of August 1880, and made between Nemchund Melapchund of the one part and the above named Hoosein Noor Mahomed deceased of the other part, together also with all such rights as were secured to Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed the Administrator of the said deceased by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in Suit No. 309 of 1885, in which the said Memon Curim Tar Mahomed was Plaintiff and the said Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and the said Nemchund Melapchund were Defendant).—Dated this 16th day of July 1890.

CONROY & BROWN.
Purchasers Attorneys.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890.—2s. 6d., *Contains* :—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Toski ; or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makolololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

LADY BABY, A Novel, By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules'; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition, Crown 8vo. 6s.

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MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore, By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to., 5s.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

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THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

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Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
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Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	"	25
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Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	"	20

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GLASS.......................Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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INSURANCES.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
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MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.,* Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18__

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188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Ahmednagar, 11-30 a.m.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Akbar entered on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Satara yesterday.

FAIR.—The Nag Panchmi Fair will be held at New Nagpada, on the Bellasis Junction Road, to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 12th July, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 83,679, in receipts.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 13th July, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 38,490, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The secretary sends us the following intimation :— There will be polo this evening, weather and ground permitting, at 5-15. Players should bring two jersies.

BURGLARY AT DONGREE STREET.—The house of Narayen Bhow, at Dongree Street, was broken into on Sunday night last, and four of his boxes broken open and a quantity of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 241, abstracted therefrom.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Owing to the bad weather last night (Monday) performing members are informed that there will be an additional practice to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p. m., performing members are particularly requested to attend.

FALL OF A TREE IN HORNBY ROAD.—In consequence of a large tree having been blown across the tramway lines early yesterday morning, just opposite the old Police Courts, the roadway was blocked for nearly an hour, until the street was cleared.

THEFT AT BANDORA.—Rembla Peera, a shop-keeper, residing at Colwad, reports to the police the theft of some rupees from his premises on Saturday last. The thieves, it seems, climbed on the top of the balcony and got inside the premises through a window. The robbery was committed at about 2-30 a.m., when the municipal lamps, which are placed in various parts of the village, were extinguished. The police are investigating the matter.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Coombarwada, respecting the death of Bhewa Cooshnajee, a police constable, aged 35 years. For the past twelve months he frequently complained of pains in his chest and difficulty of breathing. Deceased on Sunday returned from his duty at the Pydownee Police Station, when he was suddenly seized with a pain in his chest and died almost immediately. A verdict of heart-disease was record.

THEFT AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Constable Unkles yesterday charged a notorious character, named Mahomed Cassum, *alias* Durrising, at the Girgaum Police Court, before, Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a *sarree* with a silk border valued at Rs. 2, the property of a woman, named Mooktee, from her residence at Chinchpoogly, on Sunday last. The prosecutrix, who lives in a chawl near the Sassoon Mills at Chinchpoogly, put the *sarree* in question to dry in front of her house. The accused was observed removing and walking off with it, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. On admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Jewa Rukma before Mr P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to a woman, named Wati, by assaulting her with a stick on Sunday last, at Doorgadevy Street. Wati, who was accused's mistress, about fifteen days ago left his protection, and went to live with another woman at Doorgadevy. On Sunday evening while she was seated at the front door of her house, Jewa Rukma went up and assaulted her severely about her head, face, and arms, and ran away. She raised an alarm, when a policeman took the woman to hospital, where she was attended to. The accused was subsequently arrested. Jewa pleaded guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BRUTAL MURDER AT POONA.—Rarely does it fall to the lot of a journalist to record a brutal deed like that of the double murder committed in Somwar Peth. The victims of the diabolical deed were two children, one a girl of eight years and the second a son, of as many months, of Mr. Ganpatrao Khadkatkar, a private clerk of Rao Saheb Kuppuswamy Mudliar. The children were missing on Tuesday last, and, search was instituted, strict watch being kept in the lane where they lived. Next day the corpses of both the children were found in the house of a Marwadi, who lived near the house of the father of the children. The two bodies were found to have been horribly twisted. Both of them were found in a box thrust in a rough and cruel manner. The children had ornaments upon them worth about rupees eight hundred, and this is believed to have been the cause of their death. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion, and will be placed on their trial to-morrow before Mr. Plunkett.—*Mahratta.*

ASSAULTING THE POLICE IN THE EXECUTION OF DUTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Saunderson charged three Mahomedans, Mahomed Sulleiman, Abraham Mahomed Sale, and Mahomed Ally Hoosein, with disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 20th inst. It appears the three accused were quarrelling among themselves in a house in Nagdevie, when on being remonstrated with by a police naik they turned upon him. On another sepoy coming to his assistance he was roughly handled, receiving a deep wound on the side of his head from a stone thrown at him by the second accused. In the evidence for the defence it was stated that the prisoners had had a scuffle, in which the policeman fell against a wall and was in consequence injured. It was further alleged that the police had gone to the house, having received information that it was a resort of gamblers, and that the first accused had been arrested while he was quarrelling with the third delinquent, who was his servant. The Magistrate, in framing the charge against the three accused, informed them that they had been guilty of a serious offence in assaulting the police, and sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 60, accused No. 2 Rs. 40, and accused No. 3 Rs. 30.

CRICKET.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS *VS.* JOHN BRIGHT.

A VERY exciting cricket match was played between the Young Zoroastrian C. Club and the John Bright C. Club, in which the former scored 28 runs, and the latter scoring 27 runs won the game, result of the first innings. Each club was nearly fully represented, except that Gagrat from the side of the J. B. C. C. and Pundole from the Y. Z. C. C. were the real absentees. The scores on both sides were very low on account of the dead wicket and chiefly owing to the wickets being pitched about 6 inches closer than ordinary length through the mistake of the managers. Erani on the side of the Y. Z. C. C. played a careful game, and scored 11 out of 23 runs. The batting of the J. B. C. C., as a matter of course, was extremely disappointing, the only stand made being by Pavri and Bodh, who infused life into the game by raising the score from a meagre total of 8 runs with 8 wickets to 27 runs with 9 wickets down, and thus barely rescued the total from extreme medeocrity. Pavre's total of 15 runs was the only double figure. The game would have taken a different turn had Dubash taken a difficult catch off Pavri at short slip. Mody from the side of the John B. C. C. and B[illegible]naji from the side of the Y. Z. C. C. bowled magnificently well. In the 2nd innings the Y. Z. C. C. scored 60 runs with 6 wickets down, when the stumps were drawn on account of a heavy shower of rain. Bapasola with his grand total of 35 runs infused a considerable amount of spirit into the game by a dint of plucky play.

BARONET *VS.* AHMEDNAGAR.

A two days' match between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Ahmednagar Gymkhana will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground to-morrow Wednesday, and Thursday, commencing at 11 a.m. sharp. The following shall represent the Baronet team :— N. P. Panthakie (captain), D. B. Tapia, D. F. Dubash, R. D. Ayrton, B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, Merwanji N. H. Bharucha, K. R. Eranee, S. Mehta, and M. Framji.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

THE MAN WITH MANY NAMES.—A European, named Griffin, who was some time ago alleged to have committed a series of forgeries, and was subsequently arrested at Bombay while falsely describing himself as Lieutenant King Harman, has been taken to Lahore for his trial by the Chief Court, which is fixed for the 23rd instant. The Government Advocate will appear for the prosecution.

THE KAPURTHALLA SHOOTING CASE.—Some soldiers at Kapurthalla, it will be remembered, who had excellent characters in their regiment, went out shooting, and early in the morning fired at some large bats or vultures in a tree. The report brought out a number of villagers who mobbed and seriously ill-used the soldiers, and in the struggle Private Newell's rifle went off and a villager was killed. Seventeen witnesses were called for the prosecution, but their evidence clearly showed that the shooting was unintentional, and that even had it been otherwise, the soldier was in danger of his life and would have been justified in using the rifle in self-defence. The judge and assessors at Jullundur have, therefore, unanimously acquitted the prisoner.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

STRANGE FREAK OF AN ELEPHANT.—A correspondent informs us that on the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, a tusker elephant entered the Arnichante Estate, Travancore, strolling casually along an upper road until he encountered some men splitting shingles. He then turned into the jungle above the road to avoid them, but again struck the road a little higher up and continued his journey apparently to a bungalow now in course of erection. Meeting on his way some ducks, he flung one out of his path with his trunk which, needless to say, was bad for the duck. He then appears to have been frightened by a man at work near the bungalow and, turning off the road, he dashed through the shed erected as a workshop for the carpenters, lifting the roof off its support, and charging through a corrugated iron partition he emerged on the other side with a window frame round his trunk. One unfortunate carpenter was quietly drilling holes at the time inside, and was badly hurt, having an arm broken, besides several contusions on his body. How he escaped with his life is a marvel. After binding up the arm and despatching the carpenter to Shencottah Hospital, our correspondent went after the "rogue," but he received a fright equal to the carpenter, and after tracking him for some miles gave up the job as useless, for he was still travelling rapidly.—*Madras Mail.*

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

WHEN, in addition to pain or distress in the stomach with flatulence, eructations, acidity, constipation, or diarrhœa, we find the tongue is considerably coated, the trouble is usually catarrh of the stomach. There are various grades of this disease. It may be very slight indeed in its nature, or so serious as to imperil life. What is catarrh of the stomach ? It is a condition in which the mucous lining has become thickened, perverted, and secretes mucous and morbid products instead of a clear, pure, gastric secretion. The lining of the stomach becomes "coated, as it were, with the morbid products of fermentation. The secretions being in excess for a long time, became thick, tough, and stringy ; and are highly acid and laden with the germs of fermentation.

"Moreover, as a rule, the liver and kidneys are in an abnormal state, and burdened with an immense amount of morbid material. All these vitiated and unhealthy accumulations need to be eliminated from the system. In other words, the lining membrane of the alimentary tract needs to be cleansed and the organs flushed out in order to put them in a healthy condition. Especially it is necessary to remove the bile from the blood and stomach. Every one knows the effect of a large amount of bile in the stomach of a healthy person is greatly to interfere with the appetite and with the stomach-digestion. If such is its effect on people who are otherwise well, it is not difficult to imagine what its presence means in the stomach of those who are in poor health, suffering from catarrhal diseases of the organ. Hence the importance of freeing the stomach from vitiated offensive mucus and bile by giving to it a rapid action." These words are from an article in the *New York Medical Journal*, by Dr. Van Valzah, and will convey much to the reader's mind.

If one suffering from gastric catarrh is sea-sick, the vomited matter is almost entirely mucus, and its often sour taste characteristic of a healthy gastric juice. By continual accumulation in the stomach, the mucus, as pointed out above, becomes thick, stringy, and a nidus for fermentative germs. This mucus not only indicates the unhealthy state of the stomach, but its very presence impedes the digestive work of the organ. We notice, by the way, some leading text-books in medicine recommend the administration of milk in these conditions.

It is well known that milk absorbs germs about as readily as any substance. It is also known that it curdles into cheesy masses which are indigestible and burden the stomach. It is difficult for one to understand how such an error has crept into treatises by eminent men. If milk is to be taken at all in catarrh of the stomach, it should be predigested with Fairchild's Peptonizing Powders, when dangers and difficulties will be in a measure done away with.

The practical question is how is the mucus in the stomach to be cleared away ? To be sure, as it is cleared away more appears ; but if a cure is to be effected, means must be employed to keep the stomach clear. The very best agent for this purpose is hot water, a glassful of which should be taken on an empty stomach in the morning, and once or twice during the day. The water can hardly be taken alone by individuals generally, as it is apt to occasion nausea ; the addition of a little table-salt is sufficient to render the water sweet, and will make it acceptable to most people. The water should be about as warm as coffee that is usually taken, and is best sipped, ten or fifteen minutes being occupied in taking it. Breakfast may follow from half an hour to an hour, and should consist of some light meat well chewed and highly nutritious. A sleep of an hour or two after breakfast and an hour after dinner will hasten convalescence, for it should be borne in mind that, oftener than not, catarrh of the stomach is primarily induced by impaired nervetone. The manifold demands of civilized life upon the nervous system are the main factors, therefore, in the production of this complaint.

Acidity is frequently present, and makes the stomach feel as if it contained corrosive vitriol. Soda will relieve this, never cure. Potash will not relieve but will sometimes go far towards helping to cure. Carbonate of Magnesia is very useful, not only as an anti-acid, but also as a laxative.

Once or twice a week a one-grain Calomel Tabloid may be taken, and followed in about six or seven hours by a teaspoonful of light Carbonate of Magnesia in half a glass of water. No important gain can be made until the digestive organs and intestinal canal and overloaded liver have been thoroughly cleared. For those afflicted with constipation, nothing could be so good as the Cascarra Tabloid, one every night. After this, when food is permissible, one or two Pepsin Tabloids should be taken after each meal. These will do for the weakened digestive organ when it is unable to act of itself.

There is one nerve-tonic which we should certainly mention, and that is Nux Vomica. Four or five drops of the Tincture of Nux Vomica, in a wineglass of water three times a day, is a most valuable and potent measure. In addition to all this, reference should be made to change of air. There is hardly a chronic disease which is not benefited by change. Even the victim of cancer finds in this course a new lease of life ; and for those with dyspeptic troubles, a sea voyage or an otherwise complete change of life is the most effective therapeutic means that can be prescribed.

BAD news comes from Alderney, from an Alderney point of view, writes the *Echo.* "The Government have decided to withdraw the last symbol of British authority in Alderney by not replacing troops upon the island. This is in addition to abandoning the breakwater. The forts will be allowed to go to rack and ruin. It simply means ruin to the islanders." Whoever wrote this is an adept in the art of putting things, and evidently had an eye to the discussion on Heligoland. People who know, however, have long since reached the conclusion that we have wasted quite enough money on Alderney already, the incompleted breakwater and forts having cost over a million and a quarter. Alderney, to which Macaulay applied its French name, Aurigny, in the "Ballad of the Armada," through rhythmical necessity, is a tiny island, three miles square, between Guernsey and the coast of Normandy. Fifty years ago its population was only a thousand ; when the works were in full swing thirty years ago, it had risen to 5,000; it has now sunk to 2,000. We are sorry that these people should be ruined, but we cannot keep up forts and garrisons in order to make the civil population prosperous. The Alderney islanders must in future depend on the breeding of cattle.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Captain Sir Henry Morland ; Brigade Surgeons S. O'B. Banks and G. A Maconachie ; Colonels G. L. C. Merewether and W. H. Wilson ; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, A. G. Viegas, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik ; Messrs. George Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabjee, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damoder Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hasambhai Visram, Jugmohundas Vandravundas, Jamshedjee Bursetjee Cama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhoshro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mungul-das Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandravandas Purshotumdas.

THE TREATMENT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation continued the discussion on the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of providing hospitals for infectious diseases.

The President reminded the Corporation that there were two propositions before them, namely, a motion by Mr. P. M. Mehta that the report be adopted and that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the report ; also an amendment by Colonel Merewether, suggesting some modifications in the wording of several paragraphs of the report.

Dr. Balchandra at the outset stated that he did not believe the medical experts of Government gave an opinion independently, but deliberately subordinated their scientific opinions to suit the convenience of Government.

Colonel Merewether protested against such expressions being used against Government servants.

Dr. Balchandra said he was only giving expression to the views which he held on the subject, and if he were not in order the President could rule him out. He did not cast any reflection on any particular person.

Colonel Merewether observed it was casting a reflection on everybody connected with it.

Dr. Balchandra repeated that those medical experts, in his own opinion, subordinated their opinions to the convenience of Government servants, and he would explain his meaning at once. The practice of admitting patients suffering from contagious and infectious diseases had been going on for several years under the very eyes of Government, who were in favour of it. He had seen small-pox and cholera cases in the very largest hospitals in Calcutta, and the same thing had been existing in Bombay for many years. But what had happened recently to subvert the opinion of experts in Bombay ? If a certain theory was adopted by science, and the experts wished to be consistent with that theory, they ought to adhere to it. Here in Bombay those experts advised Government to exclude those cases from the Goculdas Tejpal and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospitals, and at the same time allowed patients suffering from contagious diseases, to be admitted to the European General Hospital. Now the European General Hospital was an hospital, where such practices ought to have been put a stop to first of all, and why had it not been done ? Simply because it did not suit the convenience of Government servants, and so the experts subordinated their opinion to the convenience of Government. In the European General Hospital the disease might spread as readily as in any other ; and worse than that, it might be carried to Europe. Whatever such a proceeding might be called, it certainly was not science to take such cases into the European General Hospital, and exclude them from the Goculdas Tejpal and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospitals. Let them take the case of the leper ward. About 1864 it was established. There were no medical opinions then to say a leper ward should not be established in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Why was it established in the European General Hospital at that time ? Were they such great fools as not to know that leprosy was a disease which might not be communicated. What now had given Government cause since that time to close the leper ward, and to let poor miserable lepers shift for themselves and die in the street. ? He had received a letter from Dr. Grey in reply to a question from him—Dr. Balchandra—asking whether, since the establishment of the leper ward, any cases had occurred amongst the ward boys, the doctors, and the students. Dr. Grey wrote in reply that he had looked over the records, and had not found any case of communicated leprosy amongst either ward boys, doctors, or students. That being the case, why, he might ask, had Government been persuaded to close that ward ? Could they not have waited for some time yet until the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Leper Asylum was ready to receive lepers ? Was that not subordinating their—the medical experts'—opinions to the convenience of Government ? It possibly was because they wanted the ward for other or more particular purposes they closed the leper ward. That was his individual opinion.

Dr. Khory said he wished to refer to a case which occured only on Sunday, and which would add to the strength of this report to Government. A peon in service at the Custom House was suddenly attacked with severe cholic pain and diarrhœa. He was treated by the Surgeon and got better. But shortly after he was again seized and the pain grew more and more violent, and he was taken in a gharry to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. There the doors were closed against him, and he was taken to the Municipal Hospital. Fortunately there the doors were opened to him, and that morning he was much better. But why in a case of common diarrhœa should they be turned away from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy or Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ? Supposing that man had died on the road, who would have been responsible for it ? That was a case which went to strengthen the report they proposed sending to Government.

Dr. McConochie said although he had no part in the opinions of those medical experts in employ of Government, he had a perfectly independent opinion of his own, and he objected strongly to the remarks which had been made by Dr. Balchandra. At the time he was a medical student, he continued, medical opinion was not against the admission of cases of contagious diseases to general hospitals. But since then, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, the contagious diseases wards had been removed from General Hospitals. They had been abolished altogether, and new hospitals for contagious diseases had been built at a distance from the towns. Even now the opinions of medical authorities went to show that hospitals for small-pox for instance, even when removed a mile from town, were dangerous to people dwelling in the neighbourhood. He quite sympathised with the medical experts here, for if it were the case in England that hospitals for contagious diseases were a source of danger to people living a mile away, how much more would it be to people dwelling in the houses which closely surrounded the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, were cases of contagious diseases admitted. As to these leper wards he found that the leper ward at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital had never been used as a leper hospital. He understood a hospital was a place where people remained for a week or a month or even perhaps a month or two, and at the end of that time were discharged cured, or declared convalescent, but it was made a home for those lepers who would remain on occupying the beds for months and years, so that there never was any room for new applicants except perhaps when a death occurred a vacancy would be created for a new patient. He had seen fifteen hundred patients turned away in a year because there were no places vacant. Therefore the medical officers at the hospital had not been very much to blame.

Mr. Duxbury said he was inclined to think the wording of the letter should be modified. He did not think it judicious to criticise the acts of the medical experts in the manner in which the Committee had thought proper to do and he thought upon reconsideration the Committee would accept the views and modify in some measure the paragraphs to which exception had been taken.

Dr. Viegas said Government ought to be consistent in their actions. What they advocated in one case, they decried in others. He did not see why for those sporadic cases, the Municipality should be burdened with the expense of keeping up a large establishment. Such cases could with all safety be met and provided for, by locating them in the compounds of general hospitals as far away as possible from the main buildings. Except for the treatment of epidemic diseases, he did not consider the Municipality should be burdened with any extra establishment. He also failed to see the objections that had been brought forward by Colonel Merewether and Dr. McConochie against the language used in the report. They had already heard that the Government servants were the first to assail them, and if they now turned round and replied to them in language which he did not consider as strong as that used towards the Corporation, he did not see the necessity of any modification of the language in the letter. They ought to maintain the dignity of that board, which in his opinion was above that of any Government servant.

Dr. Blaney said he would draw the attention of the Corporation to Colonel Merewether's amendment. He would ask the proposer and seconder if they could not see their way to the omission of paragraphs 2 and 11 ; for by doing so in his opinion no amendment would be necessary. However, that was for the proposer and seconder to say. He thought he might urge this for the reason that the position of the Corporation in this matter was so strong, that such language need not at all be introduced into it. It would only probably weaken it, and if those paragraphs were omitted, probably the letter would be strengthened. Continuing, he (Dr. Blaney) said that it was a new theory on the part of the authorities to say that patients suffering from contagious diseases were not to be admitted into the hospitals. He was not prepared to say that this new theory was not right, that special hospitals should be provided for special diseases. But that was, however, a matter with which the Corporation had nothing whatever to do. Under section 434 of the Act it was their bounden duty to provide for epidemic outbreaks, wherever and whenever it occurred, and he could say from his twenty-five years' experience that the Corporation had not in a single instance failed to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the Act. Whenever the Commissioner had asked for money for the purpose the Corporation had always readily and unanimously sanctioned it. If the Corporation were to open hospitals for the treatment of all infectious and contagious diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, leprosy, diptheria, &c., they would have to spend six times the amount which they now spent for the purpose. It was only in their good sense and in their generosity that the Corporation contributed large sums of money towards the maintenance of the Goculdas Hospital and the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary. The Corporation had not entered into the matter in a spirit of pure opposition. The times were changed. What with their water-works and their drainage, and their scheme for the removal of *cutchra*, they had great responsibilities and obligations resting upon them, and they must discharge those obligations to the best of their power. Whatever duties the law had imposed upon them he (Dr. Blaney) was sure, the Bombay Corporation, which was the first Corporation in India, would never fail to discharge them in their entirety. (Applause.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in replying on the whole debate, observed that Colonel Merewether seemed to have misunderstood Dr. Balchandra's remarks about Government experts. What Dr. Balchandra, without casting any reflection or aspersion on Government, meant to convey was, that in coming to decisions upon subjects laid before experts by Government, they (the experts) tempered their scientific theories by practical considerations. The observations which fell from Dr. Machonachie were indeed very valuable with regard to the location of the contagious diseases hospitals in the city. Dr. Machonachie stated that these hospitals, lest they might become the foci of epidemic diseases and spread throughout the town, should be located outside the limits of the city. He (Mr. Mehta) begged to point out to the Corporation that contrary to what was stated by Dr. Machonachie, the proposal of the Government of Bombay was that the Corporation should always keep in readiness for the treatment of epidemic diseases the hospitals on the Grant and Arthur Roads, which were, as they all knew, in the heart of the city. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Machonachie's remarks were, therefore, extremely valuable, and they must be taken to heart as much by the Government as by the Corporation. He hoped that his remarks would reach the ears of Government. What the Corporation in their letter wished to say to Government was, that ever since the further development of local self-government, the Government had tried to place additional duties upon the shoulders of the Corporation by asking them to start certain new hospitals for certain diseases, and that though the Corporation were ready and willing to carry out their part of the duty, the Government were at the same time bound, as had been stated in their despatches in relation to these subjects to give them an equivalent amount of revenue to enable them to carry out that duty. (Hear, hear.) The government had themselves pointed out in their letter that if the Corporation were relieved of the police charges, they would have to take up the management of educational institutions and of hospitals, even including the European General Hospital. The real contention therefore, of the Corporation was that if they were asked to undertake new duties they ought to be placed in a pecuniary position of carrying out those duties. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation would be most happy to lend their local knowledge, local supervision, and local energy for the purpose of managing these hospitals, provided Government would put them in a position of doing so by giving them an adequate revenue for the purpose. Speaking with regard to Colonel Merewether's amendment, he (Mr. Mehta) said that he should indeed be sorry that any words in a letter of that kind were such as to hurt the feelings—the overwrought or delicate feelings of other persons—and he was therefore quite ready and willing, as far as one portion of the letter was concerned, to omit a sentence which he considered was not necessary for the propose of an argument. It the Corporation would permit him, he would omit from the second paragraph of the letter the following sentence :—"They have come to look with suspicion on such opinion as not infrequently that of experts whose assertiveness and estimation of their own superiority overpower that sense of caution which the discipline of scientific methods should, though it often fails to teach them. With regard to the exceptions taken in respect of certain passages in paras. 8 and 11 of the report, Mr. Mehta said that they contained arguments which the Corporation could very well use in their communication to Government. He did not see anything objectionable or offensive in the arguments used in the paras. in question. It was a perfectly legitimate thing to say that if Government compelled them legally to undertake the management of certain new hospitals, they would withdraw their voluntary contribution made towards the maintenance of the Goculdas Hospital. Speaking with regard to para. 11 of the letter, Mr. Mehta said that the Corporation would remember that Dr. Grey, Principal of the Grant Medical College, in his letter, charged their executive officers with being always unprepared and not ready to do their duty in respect of hospitals for epidemic diseases. From the report made by the Municipal Commissioner upon the subject of that letter, it appeared that there were not only no grounds for that charge, but that the observations made by Dr. Grey were positively unfair to their officers. That appeared after all to be a question of difference of opinion, and instead of putting it on that ground Dr. Grey in his letter to Government said that their executive officers were not capable of doing their duty. The Committee of the Corporation who drafted the letter, felt under the circumstances, bound to say that the attack made by Dr. Grey on their officers were both unfair and unjustifiable, and that it seemed to them that he (Dr. Grey) would not have been betrayed into it, if he had not gone out of his way to attempt to teach the Corporation its legal duties. It was more in sorrow than in anger that these remarks were made against Dr. Grey by the Committee. (Applause.)

The President obtained the consent of the Corporation to allow Mr. Mehta to withdraw from the letter the sentence referred to by him in his speech.

Colonel Merewether's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, only three councillors voting with him.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was agreed to by a very large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ITALIAN MURDER CASE.

AT the adjourned third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Donat Angelo Castalino, a seaman of the Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, was charged with having, on the 8th inst., committed murder by causing the death of Angelo Maldotti, another seamen on board the steamer, which was then lying in the Victoria Dock. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate General, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, before the trial commenced, took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. The learned counsel urged that the offence was alleged to have been committed by a foreigner upon a foreigner, not on shore, but on board a foreign steamer ; and he therefore submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction. Had the offence been committed by a foreigner upon a foreigner on shore, the case would have been different ; but here the offence was committed on board a foreign vessel. The learned counsel did not know of any authority in point ; he did not know whether the jurisdiction had ever been claimed or ever been denied. The absence of any authority showed that the point had never been raised before. A ship with reference to its conduct towards other ships, was of course under the local law. The conduct of its men towards each other was a different matter, which was not cognisable by the local law unless the peace of the citizens was disturbed. Having cited several authorities, the learned counsel submitted that the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend over foreign vessels. That the question was not quite settled was recognised very recently by Mr. Justice Lindley in the case of the Franconia ; and the learned counsel's contention was that there was no positive authority on the point. Mr. Kirkpatrick further argued that there was no local jurisdiction in a case like this ; but that the proper jurisdiction was that of the tribunals to which the vessel belonged. There was no distinct authority either way.

The Judge said the more disirable course appeared to him to be to proceed with the trial, and leave the result to be dealt with before a full Bench, the sentence being meanwhile reserved. His lordship's present opinion was more in favour of the jurisdiction than against it. His lordship said that, after the result of the trial was arrived at, he would reserve his decision and state a case for a full Bench.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then raised another objection on the ground that the leave of the Government had not been obtained to proceed with the trial, in the shape of a certificate of the Governor in Council.

His Lordship : That does not apply here.

Mr. Macpherson said the section under reference had not the slightest application to this case. It referred to the open sea.

The trial of the case was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, foreman.
Mr. A. M. Tod. Mr. T. A. Walker.
Mr. W. M. Hollands. Mr. Munjee Currimbhoy.
Mr. George Lund. Mr. J. Kingsmill.
Mr. C. M Banajee. Mr. A. G. Crisp.

The jury was empannelled after several challenges ; and several gentlemen did not answer to their names.

His Lordship said this was not a regular sessions day ; and he would not therefore take any notice of the jurors who were absent.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said that the case presented before them that day for trial, though of a serious character, was not likely to be of long duration. The prisoner was charged with the murder of a fellow countryman, one Donat Angelo Maldotti. The learned counsel, after reading and explaining the sections of the law applicable to the offence, said, it was possible that when all the facts of the case had been placed before them, his lordship would direct them as to which of the sections of the law effected the present case. The deceased man Donat Angelo Maldotti was a baker on board the s.s. Bisagno belonging to the Rubattino line of steamers. On the 8th inst. that vessel was lying in the Victoria Dock. On that day about noon the accused and the deceased are said to have gone ashore. There they apparently went and were seen about half-past three that afternoon fighting in the vicinity of the *Bombay Gazette* office, by two gentlemen who would be called before them to give evidence. They would tell them that the deceased, being a much more powerful man and of better build, had apparently much the better of the fight. They were eventually separated, or separated by themselves. Nothing further appeared about them in the evidence till about half-past seven that evening, at which hour the accused was alleged to have returned on board and set to work in the kitchen. It was also alleged that the deceased followed the accused there, and taunted him with the occurrence of the day. This taunting apparently enraged the prisoner, who must have taken up a knife that was there at the time, and inflicted a wound in the deceased's abdomen, which resulted in his death some three hours after. There were no eye-witnesses of the deed, but the jury would see from the evidence which the prosecution would place before them, that though nobody saw the accused strike the blow, yet he was seen, immediately after the alarm had been raised, to rush off the vessel and make his way out of the docks. The chief officer and captain were at the time on the poop, and rushed down in the direction of he noise, where they found the deceased lying in a pool of blood ; and the police were sent for, and the services of the doctor of the s. s. Singapore were obtained to see what could be done for the wounded man ; but though everything that was necessary was done, the deceased died, as already stated, some three hours after he was stabbed. The next thing known of the accused was that he turned up at the house of a hair-dresser named Modestino, for shelter for the night. Modestino would tell them what his appearance was at the time, and also that that the following morning he took the prisoner, at his own request, to the Italian Consul, where the prisoner lodged a complaint of assault against the deceased. But while he was lodging this complaint before the Consul, news was brought of the death of the baker of the Bisagno. The prisoner, on hearing of it, was said to have been very grieved. The police were then sent for, and the accused given into custody. These were briefly the facts of the case, and it would be the duty of the jury to say, after hearing the evidence, whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the charge made against him.

Evidence was then proceeded with.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, said that on the evening of the 8th inst. he was asked to go on board the Bisagno, to which he went. He saw a wounded man on board, who made a statement in Italian, which was interpreted to witness by Dr. Alberto Agnetti. The wounded man seemed to be in possession of all his faculties. The statement was read over and interpreted to him, and he signed it, and said through the interpreter that it was correct.

The statement was put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kikpatrick : It appeared to me that there was no difficulty in getting answers to questions put to the deceased. I trusted to the doctor of the Singapore, who interpreted. The deceased appeared to understand the questions and was very careful in his answers.

Dr. Alberto Agnetti, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was surgeon on board the Rubattino steamer Singapore. On the evening of the 8th instant, witness was summoned on board the Bisagno. Both vessels were in the Victoria Dock. On going on board the Bisagno, witness found the deceased lying on the poop. He examined the man and found a wound on the right side, a little above the navel. It was an incised wound nearly three inches long, and some of the intestines protruded. Witness applied some restoratives, sewed up the wound, and the magistrate was sent for. The deceased was removed to the saloon, where he made a statement to Mr. Cooper. Witness acted as interpreter on the occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : I think the deceased was stooping when he was struck.

Masa Constantino, third officer of the steamer Bisagno, said he knew the baker, Angelo Maldotti, and the prisoner, who was the second cook on board. Witness and the captain were on the poop on the evening of the 8th inst. in the Victoria Dock, when witness heard somebody crying, "I have been stabbed, I have been stabbed." This was about 7-30 p. m. Witness went forward and found the deceased lying on the deck. In answer to witness's question as to who had stabbed him, the deceased said the second cook had done so. The captain told witness to find the murderer and send for the police. Witness searched for the second cook on board, but not finding him, gave information to the police. Witness returned on board with an English policeman, and found the deceased lying on the No. 4 hatchway with the doctor standing near him. The Bisagno is an Italian vessel and trades between Bombay and Hongkong, The seamen are all Italians.

Cross-examined : The Bisagno sails under an Italian flag and is employed by the Italian Government to carry the mails between Genoa and Hongkong. The crew consists of some Chinamen. The Bisagno arrived here on the 29th June, and left on the 11th inst. The deceased had been employed on board about eight months, and the prisoner about two months. Witness did not think the prisoner spoke any language but the Italian. The deceased was a tall, powerful man, about the same size as the witness. He was far from good, and not a day passed without his quarreling with somebody. On the voyage from Singapore to Bombay the captain had to put him irons on account of his violent conduct. He threw plates at the waiters whilst they were at dinner. It was decided to discharge him on account of his violent temper. Witness never heard anything against the prisoner, who was always very quiet ; never quarrelled with anybody, and always did his duty without meddling with anybody. The deceased resisted witness sometimes and always quarrelled with and beat the men on board. The baskets in which bottles are carried on board have a bowl-shaped handle.

Re-examined: There were in all about 55 men on board including everybody. I have been ten months on the Bisagno, during which she has not been to an Italian port. I don't know when she had last been to an Italian port. At the time of the occurrence on the 8th inst. there was enough light on the main deck for people to see each other.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he had made an autopsy of the body of the deceased. Witness described the result of the autopsy. Hemorrhage from the wound, the witness described, was the cause of the death of the deceased. He was probably in a stooping position at the time of his death. Witness had, at the request of Mr. Cooper, examined the prisoner. He had marks of violence about both eyes, and there were bruises and abrasions in the face and the neck ; a swelling on the left side ; an extensive bruise on the chest, &c. The abrasions may have been caused by a kick with the heel of the boot.

Cross-examined :—The bruises may have been caused by blows with the fist. There was a risk of the blows and kicks causing a permanent loss of the sight of the eye. There was a risk of permanent disfiguration of the face being caused by the blows and kicks. Kicks about the head might have been dangerous to life.

Dr. Peter peterson, a professor in the Elphintone College, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he remembered the afternoon of the 8th inst., when he was in Hornby Row near the *Bombay Gazette* office with Mr. Cassels. It was about 3-30 p.m. They came there in a buggy from the direction of Church Gate Street. They saw a fight going on between two men, one of whom was the prisoner, who was lying prostrate on his back on the pavement. The other was a strong, powerful man, rather black, who was sitting on the prisoner and striking him about his head and face. Witness went up to the big man, and put his hand on his shoulders. He rose and kicked the prisoner with the heel of his boot. Witness got between the two men and tried to separate them. The prisoner refused to go away. The big man the told witness in Italian that the prisoner had insulted him. This went on for about ten minutes, during which the big man again succeeded in striking the prisoner about the face. Witness and Mr. Cassels went into the passage, followed by the two men, each of whom was addressing them. They went upstairs, and on coming down in about ten minutes, witness saw some large clots of blood on the pavement.

Cross-examined : I had not noticed the large clots of blood when going up. I said before the magistrate that I never saw a more savage assault ; and I say so now. The fight was all on the part of the big man. I volunteered my evidence in the police court on seeing a report in the newspapers that the prisoner had been charged with murder.

Mr. John Andrew Cassels, who was with Dr. Peterson in Hornby Row on the evening of the 8th inst., gave corroborative evidence.

Cross-examined : I saw the dark man kick the prisoner in the face. The letter was frightfully battered and had blood about the face. The dark man had not a mark. I also voluntered my evidence with Dr. Peterson.

Furdoonjee Edulji Vayid, examined by Mr. Macpherson, also gave corroborative evidence.

Gracho Carmello, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was a painter on board the Bisagno, and remembered the evening of the 8th inst., when he heard a cry near the No. 4 hatch, "Oh, I have been stabbed." It was about 9-30 p. m. There was light enough, and witness saw the prisoner passing away from the direction of No. 3 winch. Witness next saw the deceased coming towards him and falling down. He had nothing in his hand. The officers came up afterwards. The prisoner was going at a moderate pace when the witness saw him.

Cross-examined : Witness had noticed nothing until he heard the cry. He had known the prisoner about two months and a half as a very quiet man.

Dominic Olliviero, a quartermaster on board the Bisagno, remembered hearing a cry on the evening of the 8th inst. near winch No. 4, and about the same time he saw the prisoner going away. He was coming from the prow and going away on the right. The next person witness saw was the deceased, who had his hand on his stomach. He was calling for a doctor, and he fell down near hatch No. 4. Witness went up to the deceased with a candle in his hand. Other persons came there. The cry witness had heard was "Oh, I have been stabbed."

Mr. Darashah Sorabjee Taraporewalla, assistant to the Italian Consul, and other witnesses for the prosecution, were then examined ; and the case was closed.

The prisoner made the following statement : When I arrived on board it was about half-past-six, and I went to the hatchway forward, where I sat down. The deceased happened to come there and said to me "Have you had enough blows now ? If you have not had enough I will give you some more." I said I had had enough and told him to go away. He then commenced to threaten me with another thrashing. I left him and went to the galley, where I was settling the cooking-pots, when he came there with a bottle in his hand, which he raised in a threatening manner. Thereupon, as I knew him already too well, and was afraid of being killed, knowing very well that if he could he would have killed me, I got hold of something—I don't know what—and threw it at him with the intention of striking him on his legs. After that I went away and saw the Assistant Consul next morning. What I have told the court is correct.

Mr. Macpherson, addressing the jury, said that the first point which they would have to decide would be the connection of the accused with the person engaged in the scuffle. Counsel submitted that the evidence left no doubt upon that points. In addition, there had the prisoner's own admission, and it would rest with them to decide that the deceased met his death by the prisoner's act. Whether the act was due to grave and sudden provocation, was another question. He was charged with murder, and counsel apprehended. subject to correction by his lordship, that with the evidence they had before them, they would not be able to bring him in guilty of any less offence than that of murder. The minor charge came in only if they were able to settle that the act was due to grave and sudden provocation. That there was grave provocation was certain; but it was for them to decide, bearing in mind the previous circumstances and occurences of that day, and under those circumstances alone, whether they could find him guilty of the minor offence of culpable homicide not amounting to, murder.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in replying for the defence, said the jury had before them a most serious case ; and he would point out to them that they would have to judge of the case upon the evidence alone. There was no legal evidence to prove that the hand that struck the blow was the hand of the prisoner. There was no evidence pointing to who had really dealt the blow that caused the death of the deceased. But if prisoner had been guilty of the crime, they would have to decide its gravity. The exception quoted by his learned friend with regard to culpable homicide, should be applied in the present instance with close reference to the prisoner's nationality ; for he submitted that what would prove to be grave and sudden provocation to a quick, fiery Italian, would not have the least effect upon a slow, stolid Englishman. He therefore was of opinion that what could be applied to an Englishman would not be applicable to his client. The deceased was about to strike the prisoner with a bottle ; and in the exercise of self-defence the prisoner threw something at him. The learned counsel submitted that the prisoner was perfectly justified in exercising the right of private defence under the circumstances.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the prisoner was charged with murder ; but to constitute that offence, intention to cause death must be proved, and that anything short of this, brought the offence under the minor charge of culpable homicide. The issue taken by the defence was that it was not the hand of the accused that struck the blow. The first piece of evidence to connect the prisoner with the offence was this. The moment the deceased was struck the blow, he called out "I have been stabbed, I have been stabbed," and he then told a comrade that the prisoner had struck him. Then there was the evidence of another man who, soon after he heard a cry, saw the prisoner walking away from the direction whence the noise proceeded. Another seaman also heard the noise and saw the prisoner walking away. Then they had the dying declaration of the deceased ; and also the statement which the prisoner made at the Italian Consulate. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the jury had to say whether it was the prisoner who struck the deceased. The next point to consider was whether the wound was caused in the manner the deceased stated, or whether it was caused, as the prisoner stated, by his throwing something against the deceased. The jury had also to consider the nature of the wound and come to a conclusion as to whether a wound like that, a three-inch wound, was likely to be caused by a knife being thrown at a man. Referring to the law of self-defence and the allegation of the prisoner that the deceased threatened to strike him with a bottle, and that believing his life to in danger, he threw something at the deceased, his lordship observed that the evidence of Mr. Darashah was very important. Reading portion of the evidence, his lordship said that the prisoner appeared to have made a different statement to Mr. Darashah, to the effect that the deceased had maltreated him, and that on going on board he had afterwards taunted him. The prisoner did not then say that he thought his life was in danger at the time he threw something at the deceased. The most serious question for the jury to consider was whether there was any grave and sudden provocation received by the accused which could mitigate the offence with which he had been charged, and reduce it to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury had to consider whether the prisoner, when he struck the blow, intended to cause death.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the foreman remarking that in the opinion of the jury, the prisoner struck the blow knowing that it was likely to cause death, but that he did not intend to cause death. The jury at the same time strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of his having received provocation.

His Lordship said he was unable to pass sentence upon the prisoner, as the point of law regarding the Court's jurisdiction had been reserved for argument before a full Bench ; and his lordship would state a case for the full Bench.

Mr. Macpherson said he thought the sooner the point was argued the better.

His Lordship sent the Clerk of the Crown to the Chief Justice to fix a day for the argument. Meantime, the jury were discharged with thanks for their labours, his lordship remarking to the jail authorities that the prisoner was not to be treated as a convict, but as one under trial.

After a few minutes, his lordship ordered the Court to be adjourned till Thursday next, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued before a full Bench.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THE latest financial and commercial advices to hand through Reuter were included in our report under Saturday evening's date; and our chronicle this evening contains no further news from Europe or America.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	5,22,171
" " Branches	Inc. "	2,17,455
Other Deposits	Dec. "	3,07,214
Government Securities	Inc. "	46,713
Loans	Dec. "	2,78,170
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	79,763
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	64,808
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	47,543

There was no alteration to speak of in the position of money during the period covered by the Presidency Banks' Statement issued this afternoon; and the Cash Balance was within half a lakh of what it stood at at the close of the previous week. The items which go to indicate the state of the trade demand show but little change, some decrease in Deposits having been more than counterbalanced by a falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted. Business remains quiet in all its branches, and there is no prospect of an increased demand for money for the ordinary requirements of trade for some time to come.

COTTON.—There has been less doing in this staple again to-day, the total purchases having aggregated about 1,000 bales, chiefly of Bengals, at Rs. 165-66½; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 176-80½; but including a little Khangaum, at Rs. 173; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 182; and Pachora, at Rs. 165 per candy, the Mills having been the buyers, enquiry for export being still absent. The feeling has been quiet, with prices generally quoted as before.

With the exception of Beawar, in the Bengal circle, and Broach, all the Cotton growing districts had received more or less rain between the middle of last week and this morning, the fall having ranged from ·04 cents at Wadwan, to 7·22 inches at Delhi. Leaving at Beawar, there had been abundant rain in the Bengal circle generally, the fall both at Delhi and Cawnpore having been in excess of the average to the end of July—greatly so in the latter case—but crop prospects generally were good at Cawnpore, and at Agra the plants were flourishing. At Barsee, only 50 cents had been registered since the date of the last telegram, and the Cotton plants still needed more rain, Dhulia, which had received only 15 cents being in the same position; but in the other districts of the Oomrawattee circle the plants were doing well; as they also were at Broach, when the weather was seasonable. In the Dhollera circle, the fall had been less than the average to the end of this month—markediy so at Wadwan and Dhollera itself—but Cotton sowing was making good progress in those districts, while at Veerumgaum it was completed, and at Bhownugger the plants were flourishing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, over an inch of rain had fallen and the total fall to date was not far off the average to the 31st instant.

WHEAT.—A quiet tone prevails again in this market, and business has been upon a small scale, export buyers having retired in presence of the former Exchange; rates, however, may be called unchanged.

SEEDS are decidedly dull, and very little fresh business has transpired; but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	524	bales.
Wheat	21,654	cwt.
Linseed	1,078	"
Groundnuts	1,223	"
Castor seed	1,012	"

EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day, but with only a limited business doing. 1s. 7 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits has been available only for ready Bills; and Telegraphic has been offered at 1s. 7 9-32d. for near forward, and 1s. 7 5-16d. for January transfer. We quote closing ready rates at

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 7 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7¼d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Francs	do.	2·06½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a marked improvement, the cash price of Fours having advanced to 102⅝ shortly after opening, with the two next accounts quoted at 102 9-16 to ⅝, and 102 7-16 to ½, respectively; and before the close a further rise of ⅛ per cent. had been established, the closing rate for Money having been 102¾. For the other denomination, 104½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has again been an upward movement in some Cotton Mill scrip to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 25 in Central India; of Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Jamshed, and Khandeish; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidass at our quotations. English Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 190; Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 12 to Rs. 338. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 68 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to interruption of cable, Jamaica-Colon key west route to west coast of South America, is closed via Galveston and Lisbon. Routes specified in sections 12 and 13 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, is now open.

Moulmein route to Siam right, Bangkok-Saigon right.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th July, as compared with the statement of the 12th June 1890:—

	July 12. Rs.	July 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,16,326	49,91,155
Do. do. at Branches	21,91,357	24,08,812
Other Deposits	2,85,07,822	2,82,00,608
Post Bills	10,488	10,515
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,02,923	6,60,232
Rs.	4,99,28,916	4,95,74,322
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,08,371	73,55,084
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,17,462	18,53,489
Loans do. do.	1,01,92,824	99,14,654
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,933	6,062
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,43,56,846	1,42,77,083
Stamps, &c.	18,663	18,776
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,76,211 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	3,91,119	3,91,211
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,61,330	2,26,138
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,79,368	1,55,31,825
Rs.	4,99,28,916	4,95,74,322

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—July 9, at Craigmore, Ootacamund, the wife of J T Murray, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—HARD—July 17, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, Henry Jones, of Darjiling, to Alice May King, widow of the late J Hard.

DEATHS.

BRANDON—July 10, at Sialkote, of enteric fever, Winifred Edith, infant daughter of A and E Brandon, aged 1 year and 5 months.

FORBES—July 9, at Wellington Square, Calcutta, Alexander John Forbes, of Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, Indigo Planter and Zemindar, aged 83 years, 9 months and 23 days.

KNOX—July 16, at Naini Tal, Aileen Muriel Knox, aged 3 years and 8 months.

ROBERTS—July 15, at Vepery, Frederick, the dealy beloved child of Mrs and Mr G Roberts, Civil Chief Master Armourer, aged 3 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1890.

THE Italian sailor Constantino, who was charged with the murder of a messmate on the steamer Bisagno, was tried yesterday in the High Court before Mr. Justice Farran, and was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentence, however, being postponed pending the decision of the Full Court on a question of jurisdiction which had been raised in the prisoner's interest at the instance of the Italian Consul. The jury, in finding the man guilty of the lesser offence, took a justifiably lenient view of the case, for there can be no doubt, after the evidence of Messrs Peterson and Cassels, that Constantino had received cruel and almost brutal provocation. The question which Mr. Kirkpatrick raised yesterday is an exceedingly interesting one, and the High Court will be all the more anxious in deciding it from the knowledge that, as Mr. Kirkpatrick says, there are no decisions upon the point one way or the other. What is asked is that the prisoner shall be handed over to the tribunals of his own State, the ground of the application being that his offence is that of an Italian committed upon an Italian on board an Italian ship. It is asked, in fact, that the immunity from the local jurisdiction which incontestably vests in a vessel of war in foreign waters shall be extended to a private vessel. That immunity is so nearly absolute that not only has the local authority no jurisdiction over acts beginning and ending on board the vessel, but even in offences committed on board, and taking effect externally to the vessel—such as for example shooting a person on shore—redress can only be had through the Government to which the man-of-war belongs. The present case is one in which the act began and ended on the foreign vessel, and that appears to be the main ground for asking that the offender shall be surrendered to the courts of the country to which both he and his ship belong. A precedent for the appeal which has been made in Constantino's behalf is to be found in the practice of the French tribunals, which, without having put public and private ships upon the same footing, have allowed a specific immunity from the local jurisdiction to foreign vessels lying in French waters. The principle underlying French practice in this matter seems to be that the crew of a ship are not like a group of foreigners held together by no common tie and subject to no immediate authority or discipline. They are in a sense an organized community, subject to an immediate rule and obedience, and with an officer in charge of them who is recognized by the public authority and who has a limited responsibility for their conduct. Hence, according to a judgment of the Court of Cassation, which is held to be declaratory of the French law upon the subject, "there is a distinction between acts relating solely to the internal discipline of the vessel, or even crimes and lesser offences committed by one of the crew against one another, when the peace of the port is not affected, on the one hand, and on the other, crimes or lesser offences committed upon or by persons not belonging to the crew, or even by members of it upon each other, provided that in the latter case the peace of the port is compromised." It is precisely this distinction which the local tribunal is asked to recognise in Constantino's case, and unfortunately for him the precedent here given for it is French and not British. It is easy, however, to understand the zeal with which Signor Pescio has intervened in his compatriot's interest. The practice of France in waiving local jurisdiction over ordinary acts beginning and ending on foreign merchant vessels in her waters has extended of recent years, and no State has shown more eagerness to adopt it and to encourage its adoption by other nations than Italy. Beginning with a convention negotiated with France in 1862, Italy has made conventions with the North German Confederation, with Austria, with Russia, and with the Netherlands, in which it has been stipulated that the Consuls of the respective States shall have charge of the purely internal order of the merchant vessels of their nations, the local authorities only having a right of interference when the peace of the port is disturbed, or persons not belonging to the crew are implicated. It is easy, in the light of these conventions, to appreciate the Italian Consul's intervention. It is in strict accordance with the public policy of the Italian Government, and will, no doubt, be unreservedly endorsed at Rome. But we can scarcely see how a British tribunal could take cognizance of these instruments, which, after all, remind us that while Italy has made these arrangements with other Powers, she has not succeeded in making the British Government a party to them. Looked at from that point of view, the conventions in question constitute rather an obstacle than a claim to the waiving of British jurisdiction, for if a consular convention was necessary to confer immunity upon Italian ships in Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and Dutch waters, a convention would seem to be as necessary to confer it in British waters. Here, of course, we are dealing with the diplomatic and political aspects of the question, and we are anxious to exclude from consideration those special aspects with which the Full Court will deal. The reference to the Franconia case, which was made by Mr. Kirkpatrick yesterday, will remind lawyers of an episode which was the fruitful cause of a batch of exceptionally weighty and interesting judgments some years ago. In that case, however, the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved had to deal with the acts of a foreigner not in a British harbour, but at some miles' distance from the coast, and the question to be decided was whether the well-known principle of international law that the sea for three miles from the shore is subject to the jurisdiction of the sovereign of the shore has ever been incorporated into the law of England. By a majority of one only, the Court, which was presided over by Sir Alexander Cockburn, decided in the negative, and the jurisdiction which the Court refused to acknowledge as arising out of a rule of international law has since been created by the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act of 1878. Considering the circumstances under which that Act came into being, it is not surprising that though it was mentioned in yesterday's proceedings, it gave the Court very little trouble.

SOME two years ago Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gowan, of the 38th Bengal Infantry, contributed a paper to the United Service Institution on "the adoption of the company as the best unit of command in instruction and training and supervision in quarters." He has now followed up the subject with a paper on "the company as the tactical unit of the future." Colonel Gowan's object is chiefly to invite the attention of his brother officers serving in India to the intelligent discussion the question of the tactical unit of the future is receiving at home. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, and the weight of metal being constant the strength of each link depends on the care and skill with which it is forged and welded. Success in modern warfare can no longer be ensured by the perfect machinery of the mass that was so potent a factor in bygone years. With the improvements in arms of precision and the adoption of more extended formations, individual intelligence combined with perfect discipline has become more and more essential, and in the development of the intelligence of the soldier the greater the individual instruction and care expended on him the better the results attained will be. The days in which it was possible to manœuvre a battalion as a solid mass in the presence of an enemy are gone, and with looser and more extended formations decentralization of command has become a necessity: and decentralization of command necessitates having a larger number of subordinate officers capable of carrying out the general idea of their chief, and ready and accustomed to act on their own judgment and resources as the circumstances of the moment may dictate. This can only be attained by practice in peace time, accustoming subordinate commanders to act for themselves, and yet together with one object in view, and to develop the intelligence of their men to the utmost by individual attention. From this it follows that the battalion can no longer be the tactical unit. A smaller unit is required, and this the Germans have found in the company, not the company as known to us, which can with difficulty put 30 or 40 files on parade, but a company of 200 men. For the training of this company the captain is entirely responsible from the time the men join as recruits, and he knows that his chances of advancement depend on the efficiency of his company.

The questions then which are raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan are briefly these:—Should we not place the training of our companies, or rather double companies, more directly in the hands of captains or double company commanders? Should we not hand our recruits at once to their companies for training instead of to the adjutant? And do we sufficiently encourage our company commanders to take responsibility on themselves during manœuvres? Regarding the first it may be said that we have already introduced company, or military training. True, we have adopted the name, if not the reality, of the German system. For three weeks or a month in the year the officer in command of the company has it at his disposal for instruction. But there the analogy ends. Our decentralization is purely nominal, and so far from being a free agent, bound to nothing except that his company should be efficient in every duty, the captain of a company is tied down not only to the subjects on which he is to instruct but also to the hours in which certain instruction is to be given. Even in the pettiest details he is bound by a schedule or a syllabus. Once the month is over, in all matters of drill the men practically pass out of his hands again for the next eleven months, and they are taught to regard the commanding officer and adjutant as the sole exponents of the Drill Book. It is hardly, therefore, to be wondered at if the results of our so-called company training fall short of expectations based on the success of the German system. As regards the second point, the training of the recruit "*ab initio*" in the company, it would hardly seem suited to the conditions of service in India, and we must remember that Colonel Gowan addresses himself especially to officers serving here. British Regiments receive their recruits at least partially trained from the Depot, and nominally fit to take their place in the ranks. But in a Native Regiment recruits generally come in from the districts in small batches of half-a-dozen or so, at odd times. Were these handed over at once to their companies we should see the anomaly of a drill ground, with as many drill masters as recruits. The German system is based on some 50 recruits per company joining at about the same time in November, that is to say, about a month after the conclusion of the autumn manœuvres, so that the captain of the company has a month to get his staff ready, and some three months to drill his recruits before the spring. But how many Native Regiments need 200 recruits in the year, or, in this Presidency at least, could get them in the same month if they did? Probably about the eighth of that number represents the average annual waste of a regiment, and the recruits to fill the vacancies are received at uncertain intervals. The conditions are entirely different. The system that suits the German army, with its large number of recruits annually arriving at the same time, its short service, and consequent necessity of imparting to the recruit the maximum of military knowledge in the minimum of time, would not suit the Native army with its small contingent of recruits and its long service. What in one case is division of labour in the other would become needless multiplication of work. The German army system may be the best in the world, but it does not follow that every detail is suitable for us to copy, and we cannot but regard any suggestion of a change in this direction as but the result of too hasty "Germanization" from imperfectly considered premises. As regards the last point, the orders in the new Infantry Drill are explicit, that great latitude is to be allowed to captains of companies in conducting the advance and regulating the fire, and of course these orders are always adhered to. Unless this latitude were allowed subordinate officers would always be thinking, not what they ought to do, or what the circumstances of the moment demand, but what their superior officer would like them to do. This roundabout method could not fail to have many disadvantages. Colonel Gowan has made out a strong case for the company as a tactical unit, though exception must be taken to some points in it, and altogether it is to be regretted that he has not dealt more fully with the points he brings forward in relation to the army in India.

THE speeches at the banquet to Lord Reay were better than the brief summaries of them that were telegraphed to India had led us to believe. Somehow or other the historical illustration which Lord Reay was said to have employed in order to express his feeling towards Bombay has no place in the reports, and it would be curious if the unkind things that have been said in prose and verse with that sentimental illustration for a text should prove to have—like half the unkind things that are said in the world—an imaginary basis. It may be, however, that this particular sentiment was in the peroration, and that the reporters, who are mostly Philistines, regarded it as a superfluous embellishment, and so left it out. The speech, as it is reported, seems to have been marked by good sense and good feeling, and it will be difficult for commentators in India to find in it material for criticism. Undoubtedly the most noteworthy incident in the evening was the warm tribute which the Duke of Connaught paid to the army which he so recently commanded. There was no after-dinner formality in it, but it reads, in view of the debate in the House of Lords on the Presidential army system a few nights before, very much like a deliberate protest against any radical innovations which would reduce the prestige and jeopardise the efficiency of the Bombay Army. The most unsparing critic of the present system has endeavoured to show in his latest work that neither the Madras nor the Bombay Army would be fit to face an enemy on the frontier, and has done his best to persuade the world that they are *quantités negligeables*. It is something more than an *obiter dictum*, then, when the Duke of Connaught, three months after giving up the command of the Bombay Army, declares that the Bombay sepoy, when properly commanded, "has always done everything that you can expect any soldier to do," and that the army as a whole has been allowed to suffer in comparison with that of Bengal, only because the Bengal Army has always been under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The declaration almost reads like the Duke's contribution to the discussion which Lord Ripon had raised a week before—a contribution tendered, moreover, under the sense of a responsibility of which he had not yet entirely divested himself. This discussion, by the way, has by no means improved the prospects of those who have for some years past unavailingly asked for the abolition of the Presidential system. Lord Ripon's assumption that there was only one side to the question could not have been held for a moment by anyone who paid regard to the history of the Commission and its report, especially to the fact that an influential minority on the Commission questioned the propriety of sending in any report at all. Lord Kimberley who, when he was in office, declined to act upon the report, and now that he is out of office merely promises that he will not oppose legislation upon it—showed that in his time there was a fairly-balanced division of opinion upon it amongst eminent military authorities. There has been a regrettable tendency on the side of those who urge this change to take it for granted that the case for reform is unanswerable—an assumption which at one time or another during the past five five years we have been at some trouble to disturb. The Duke of Connaught—with the Duke of Cambridge strongly on his side—has added to the weight of authority in favour of a system which has grown with the Empire in India, and which ought not to be disturbed without much stronger reasons than have yet been urged.

THE debate on the motion by Mr. P. M. Mehta that the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of providing hospitals for infectious diseases be adopted, and on the amendment by Colonel Merewether, suggesting several modifications in the wording of the report, was resumed at an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. After some discussion Mr. P. M. Mehta, in replying, said if the Corporation would permit him, he would omit from the second paragraph of the letter the following sentence:—They have come to look with suspicion on such opinion as not infrequently that of experts whose assertiveness and estimation of their own superiority overpower that sense of caution which the discipline of scientific methods should, though it often fails to teach them." With regard to the exception taken in respect of certain passages in paras. 8 and 11 of the report, Mr. Mehta said that they contained arguments which the Corporation could very well use in their communication to Government. He did not see anything objectionable or offensive in the arguments used in the paras. in question. The President obtained the consent of the Corporation to allow Mr. Mehta to withdraw from the letter the sentence referred by him and on a vote being taken Mr. Metha's motion was carried.

YESTERDAY, at the adjourned Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury, Donat Angelo Castalino, a seaman of the Rubattino Company's steamship Bisagno, was charged with murder in causing the death of another seaman, Angelo Maldotti, while the ship lay in the Victoria Dock, on the evening of the 8th inst. Mr. Kirpatrick, who defended the prisoner, took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, arguing that his client was not amenable to local jurisdiction on the ground that the offence was committed by a foreigner upon a foreigner, not on shore, but on board a foreign vessel. The learned counsel cited authorities in support of his contention; but was stopped by the Judge, who said that his present opinion was more in favour of the Court's jurisdiction than against it; and that the better course would be to proceed with the trial and to reserve his decision, leaving the question of jurisdiction to be argued before a full Bench. This course was adopted. At the close of the trial, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of the minor offence of culpable homicide, and strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of the provocation he had received. His lordship reserved sentence until Thursday next, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued before a full Bench. The jail authorities were directed, to treat the prisoner, meanwhile, not as a convict, but as one under trial.

MUSHTAK HOOSAIN INTESAR JUNG, Revenue Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on 'Inter-Religionary Amity; or, is it possible to be Friendly and Affectionate to Aliens in Religion?'

THE whole of the Revenue Secretariat will move down to Calcutta this winter, the experiment tried last cold weather of dividing the office between Simla and Calcutta having been found inconvenient.

THE new Government of India Secretariat Office in Calcutta, that has risen on the site of Loudon's Buildings, will be ready for occupation by the end of the year. The walls of the second storey are completed.

IN order to investigate the relations of atmospheric electricity to the moisture of the air within certain limits, writes the *Electrician*, Herr F. Exner has made observations of the fall of atmospheric potential in countries with high relative moisture, particularly in the Indian Ocean between Aden and Bombay, in Bombay itself, and in Ceylon both on the coast and in the interior. The measurements were made with transportable apparatus invented by Herr Exner. All the values of the fall of potential were positive. Near the coast the finely divided spray arising from the breaking of the waves exerted an increased action on the fall of potential. On the other hand, measurements made in Cairo and the vicinity showed that there the dust of the air exerted a lessening influence on the fall of potential, which with a strong wind was so marked that the sign of the fall of potential became negative.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

OSMAN DIGNA'S FORCES CRIPPLED.

CAIRO, JULY 20.

Osman Digna has gone to Omdurman. His followers have returned to Tokar, having lost four hundred of their number by sickness and famine.

EMIN PASHA AND DR. PETERS.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 21.

Emin Pasha has authorised Dr. Peters to recover all the ivory he had left at Wadelai.

LORD BRASSEY'S RE-MARRIAGE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The forthcoming marriage of Lord Brassey with the Hon. Sybil Capell, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Malden, is announced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRENADIERS' DESTINATION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The troopship Tamar embarks the second Battalion of the Grenadiers on Tuesday. Their destination is kept secret, but it is believed to be the Cape, whilst other rumours state it is Bermuda.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

A telegram has been received, dated London, July 20, which states that the Uncovenanted Inquiry Committee is likely to come to a sudden close. The case has been presented either so strongly or so weakly, that the Committee is prepared to present a report to Parliament at once without calling for Indian witnesses or further evidence. It is doubtful whether the special departments will feel that their special claims are adequately discussed.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

It is rumoured that epidemic cholera has appeared in the Sonjouli Bazaar, north side of Jakko.

THE 16TH LANCERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The 16th Lancers, now on the roster for India, are noted for their excellent polo play.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY.

Professor Vambery visits India in the cold weather on a lecturing tour.

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.

Sir John Edge and Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst proceed to England by the s. s. Assam.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, and Dr. McConaghey proceed home either by the s. s. Rome or the s. s. Assam.

A MENAGERIE TO BE SOLD.

The menagerie in the Queen's Park, at Delhi, is to be sold.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, extra, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

Mail steamer Britannia, from London, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 21.—The barometer has fallen, except in North-West Punjab, Burma, and south-west Bengal where it is risen slowly. The depression, lying off Sunderbunds yesterday, has moved northward to Burdwan, and that near Delhi yesterday lying over southern Punjab; otherwise there is little change. Monsoon winds prevail all over the country about the average strength. Temperature has risen in North-West Provinces, Behar, Central Provinces, Central India and Sind; it is fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is almost everywhere below the normal. Rain has fallen in all provinces, except in Sind. Amounts are very large in the west coast. Ratnagiri reports six, Karwar five, Goa four, Tavoy and Moulmein three, Rawalpindi three and half, and Sirsa two inches of rain.

THE manœuvres the Russians are preparing for in Volhynia, in the autumn, are of more than ordinary importance, and for that reason the Government has enjoined absolute secrecy, and has intimated that no military *attachés* will be invited. In all (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) 89,500 men will be engaged. The Northern force, which will march to the support of the miniature triangle or fortresses recently erected in the defile between Brody and Sokal, in Galicia, will consist of 37,500 men, under the command of General Gourko, with Major-General Pusirewski as chief of his staff. The Southern force will be commanded by General Dragomirov, with Major-General Malamo as chief of the staff. It will consist of about 52,000 combatants.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has been speaking his mind freely at Toronto on the immigration question. In the course of an address to the Associated Charities he said :—"We deprecate Government aid to immigration so far as Ontario is concerned, and without prejudice to the requirements of any province like Manitoba, whose circumstances may be different. But if immigrants come of their own accord, and with a fair assurance of employment here, this is a part of the Queen's dominions, and there is nothing to warrant our driving them away. United States legislation against contract labour, regarded from our special point of view, is the very reverse of wise, since it excludes just those immigrants who are assured of employment and cannot therefore be burdens on charity here."

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL lately completed seven years with the Egyptian Army, writes the *World*, but he has no present intention of vacating his appointment as Sirdar, and as no existing warrant compels him to return to duty with the British army there is every prospect of his remaining in Egypt for another three years at the least. The Khedive is known to entertain for him a high personal regard, and would be sorry, indeed, if anything happened to remove him from his position, which he had filled with that tact and *bonhomie* which made him such a popular comrade among his old brothers in arms of the King's Royal Rifles. There are some men of whom one never hears any ill spoken. Sir Francis Grenfell is one of them. The officer intrusted with the command of the Egyptian Army has no easy position to fill, but in General Grenfell's hands the whole work of command runs, to quote the words of an officer who has been closely associated with him for years, "like the wheels of a clock," because everybody trusts and thoroughly relies upon the good judgment of the chief.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

THE rain, it raineth every day, seems an appropriate heading to a letter from Poona at the present time. Not that we have had an excessive amount of rain ; but it is always at it more or less. We have not for weeks and weeks had a single day in which it could be asserted, with any confidence, that it will be fine till the evening. This prolonged spell of dull and gloomy weather, with leaden skies, becomes more or less monotonous after a time. Even in India we like to see the sun now and then ; and it is only very occasional glimpses of him that we have been honoured with of late. I don't know that this interferes to any serious extent with the constitutional enjoyment of life, which is the characteristic of the favoured residents of Poona ; but when you go out to make a name on the cricket field, and find the ground so slow and bumpy that your very best patent twisters fail to come off, or the ball that you meant to swipe across the boundary, instead of coming as you expected it, just sneaks in a mean sort of way under your bat into the wicket, it is conducive to real bad cuss-words. One's evening tennis, too, is very liable to be interrupted by a smart shower ; and our beautiful river, of which we are all so fond,—well, it does not show to the best advantage in what the Scotch call "a brae saft day," when the water is like pea-soup, and the banks a dull green without any lights or shades, and the sky a grey ashen hue. No, the river certainly wants fine weather for a thorough enjoyment of its charms ; and Rosherville is not itself when it is too damp to sit under the trees and solace exhausted nature with the cup that cheers, and we are driven for shelter into the somewhat scantily furnished Club House. The gardens are charming, and the view down the river with the ghats in the distance is on a fine day one not easily surpassed ; but surely something might be done to make the house really comfortable, and more like what a club ought to be. At present it is gloomy and cheerless in the extreme. There is no need to go very far for a model ; for the drawing-room and verandahs of our dear old Best-in-India Club furnish an excellent illustration of what comfort and luxury are. The Boat Club is well enough of for money ; so there are no financial objections to doing ourselves proud in the way of a decent interior to the Rosherville Club-House.

The former honorary secretary of the Boat Club, Colonel Dundas, who did excellent work for the boating community, has left us for good amidst profound regret. There was a great gathering of his friends and admirers at the banquet given in his honour, at the Gymkhana, a day or two prior to his departure. The dinner was laid in the ball-room ; and very complete were the arrangements, and very good was the spread. The speeches were eloquence itself ; and in order that the men might not have it all their own way, there were interspersed among the oratorical efforts of the sterner sex some charming songs by the ladies. Finally when the party broke up, what with simpkin and sentiment we felt on excellent terms with ourselves and one another ; and we only wished that the guest of the evening would stay on a bit longer, and give us another excuse for such an enjoyable evening. Some of the company curiously enough found the dessert dishes before them not so well filled as might be ; but the intelligence department tells me that some light-hearted youths and maidens had a look in before-hand, and some "excellent sweeties from Mr. Peliti's" were carried off in defiance of the Poona police. What it is to be young ! The duties of honorary secretary of the Boat Club have devolved upon Captain Prior.

The cricketing world has in spite of the weather been busily at work. On the 9th there was a match on the new ground at Ganesh Khind, which is on the left hand of the drive just before you reach the Gubernatorial residence from the Poona entrance, between Ganesh Khind and Kirkee. But the former, in spite of his Excellency's assistance, and a fine score of 51 by Captain Cox, succumbed to the united efforts of Kirkee and Major Von Donep, who made a brilliant score of 86. On the 11th and 12th the warriors from Colaba did their best to take the shine out of Poona ; but not even the batting of our old friend Doggy Steele, and the bowling of Bannerman and Private Nurding could overcome the cricketers of the Deccan, and the adversaries had to retire discomforted. But Poona found more formidable opponents where perhaps they less expected it. For they met with an ignominious defeat at the hands of the Y. M. C. A., whose cricketing powers rather took them by surprise. Amongst other matches the Army Veterinary Class achieved a victory over the Army Signalling Class. The Garrison Class mean to show what they can do before long ; and politics will be brought into requisition in a match between the Classes and the Masses.

The annual tennis tournament is now in full swing. There has been one innovation in this year's proceedings, which has met with general approval. Formerly partners were chosen by lot, and great was the heart-burning when a lady champion found that the fates had apportioned to her a most indifferent cavalier, and she found the man of her choice on the wrong side of the net. But we have changed all that. Any two players can enter the lists together ; and then the chances of war are more or less equalised by a judicious system of handicapping. The rules for giving odds have, however, been made so excessively scientific and exact that it would take the mind of an Accountant-General, or legal member of council, to attain a really accurate knowledge of all the points involved. The following are extracts from the rules relating to odds. In cases of received odds, ¼ 15 is one stroke given at the beginning of the second and every subsequent other game of a set. In cases of owed odds, ¾ 15 is a stroke owed at the beginning of the first, third, and fourth of the first four games of a set. If the umpire remains alive at the end of the tournament he will be considered to have qualified for the Staff College and be made a C. S. I.

The first run of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds is fixed for Monday, the 21st, at 5-15 a. m. ; the meet being at the rifle range. The hounds are likely to go well and strong under the guidance of the able M. H. Colonel Rawlins. They had a preliminary run the other day at Bamburda just to show them how to tackle the sugar cane and the rocky or stony mountains ; and the general opinion was that the pack was all there. It certainly needs some attraction in the shape of good sport to induce the confirmed diners-out and dancers of the Poona season to leave their mosquito-nets, dress in the dark, and put in an appearance at a distant meet before daylight. But they do it somehow, ladies included ; and turn out as fresh as paint. But oh, the country which we have to ride over ! A distinguished new-arrival at Poona wanted to know if the riding was generally as bad as the course selected for the paper-chases ; and when the oldest inhabitant gravely pointed out that the paper-chase courses had been chosen as the pick of the country-side, there was an expression of surprise visible on the questioner's countenance. The last paper-chase was over the Bamburda country. There were any number of jumps, including several over the irrigation canal. The gallant sportsman who came in first at the Yerrowda chase met with an unexpected immersion in the said canal ; and the P. W. D. has sent him in a bill for the use of the water for unauthorised purposes.

The weather was decidedly unfavourable for the Kirkee Gymkhana races that were held on the 10th ; but there was an excellent programme, and a large assembly of spectators undaunted by the continued drizzle. The programme, though a long one, was got through in good time, the notice requesting gentlemen to be most punctual in weighing out receiving due attention. Another notice requesting the public to leave their dogs at home was a useful one, for many owners of dogs seem to think that a race-course is the most appropriate place in the world for their canine friends. The Bare-Backed Race on Galloways, 14 hands and under, was great fun. The entries were so numerous that the race was run in five heats, five Competitors in each. The final heat was won easily by Mr. Corbyn. The Bottle-breaking Wantage competition was the *piece de resistance* of the meeting ; and no less than thirteen teams entered for it. Captain Foster's team was the successful one. No one can have an idea how hard it is to smash six bottles, hung up by a string, with stones thrown from a distance of ten yards till they have tried it.

There have been two very successful dances since I wrote last. The first of these was at the Gymkhana on the 9th. We had a great treat on that occasion, as the music was played by the Band of the Worcester Regiment. The bands of native regiments play in perfect time, but their style is apt to be a little mechanical ; while the Worcester's played as if they meant it, though perhaps the feeling that they put into the music rendered the time a little less perfect. This performance was thoroughly appreciated. Was I after all mistaken in supposing that the new bar at the Gymkhana was strictly sacred to the baser sex ? The other dance was at Ganesh Khind on the 15th, and was more charmingly done than ever. More than one couple found the floor too slippery ; but there was no serious damage done by their efforts to make a hole in it. Some enthusiastic votaries of terpsichore who go in for making up their programme beforehand were startled at finding that the order of the dances was quite different from what it had been before ; and waltzes were thus unintentionally given to partners who were generally only favoured with a square, and *vice versa* in consequence. The introduction of a "Tempete" into the programme was a brilliant idea, the dance being a particularly pretty one. Every one thoroughly enjoyed the evening ; and one bright and shining light was so carried away by the brilliancy of the scene that his dancing was a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. The host and hostess at Government House are quite overwhelming the residents of Poona with their hospitality. They give a succession of charming dinners, and let people enjoy themselves afterwards ; and various members of Poona society have been honoured with invitations to spend several days at Ganesh Khind.

Everyone is sorry to learn that Colonel Chard of the Royal Fusiliers has had to go home ill. Major Tottenham has succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The annual Regatta has been fixed for the 25th and 26th August. The programme includes challenge fours, distance one mile, open to any Indian boat-club ; service fours open to members of the Poona Boat Club only, the crews to consist of British Military, Indian Military, or Civil Services ; and inter-regimental fours open to officers' crews from any regiment in the Bombay Presidency.

"INDIAN AND GREEK EPICS."

A LARGE number of graduates and collegians assembled on Saturday last in the hall of the Previous Class, at Elphinstone College, to hear a lecture by Professor Macmillan on "Indian and Greek Epics," delivered under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, Professor Wordsworth presided. Among those present were Professors Peterson, Oliver, and Moos, Messrs. S. R. Bhandarkar, M. A., Assistant Registrar of the University; M. N. Mehta, M.A., Senior Fellow ; D. F. Mulla, M.A. ; Banhatti, B.A., Librarian ; J. D. Bharda, B.A. ; R. B. Paymaster, B.A. ; Thakor, B.A. ; S. M. Dixit, honorary secretary ; and the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji and Visalghar.

Professor Macmillan, who was received with cheers, began by contrasting the immensity and hyperbole of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata with the observance of the principle of the golden mean in Homeric poems. The Ramayana is three times, and the Mahabharata twelve times as large as the Iliad. The Kuro army numbered 100,000 million warriors, *i. e.*, about a hundred times the number of the men, women, and children now in the world ; but Agammemon led to Troy an army no larger than that which Pansavias commanded at Platea, and the Trojan army numbered only 50,000 men. In the Ramayana Hanuman killed 30 million strong warriors in the twinkling of an eye, and the demon Indrajit killed or wounded in the eigth part of a day 640 millions of Rama's monkey allies. Even in the battles of the Mahabharata, though the combatants were men, their prowess exceeded all powers of conception. Bhima slew 100,000 men and elephants, and 10,000 after he had received a deadly wound. Towards the end of another battle Bhima, who still had left with him enough shafts to load six bullock carts, slew over 200,000 men. In the battles before Troy on the contrary the greatest Greek heroes contented themselves with killing one man at a time. The Indian epic poets used pages of description where a few lines would have sufficed Homer, as might be exemplified by a comparison between the account of Achilles' grief at the death of Patroclus and the similarly pathetic passage in the Mahabharata in which Arjuna learns the news of his son's death.

The learned Professor then went on to point out the remarkable similarities between the plot and incidents of the Homeric and Indian epics. The siege of Lanka, like the siege of Troy, was undertaken to recover a stolen wife. In spite of the difference between the external appearance of Ravana and Hector, several striking parallels may be detected between their conduct, as depicted by their respective poets. The description of the battles in the Mahabharata continually reminds us of the Iliad, the most conspicuous feature of resemblance being the total absence of fighting on horseback in both poems.

In explaining these resemblances the Professor said, choice had to be made between three possible alternatives. Either the Greek epics were based on the Indian, or the Indian were based on the Greek, or, thirdly, the resemblance was due merely to the similar conditions of society in Homeric Greece and ancient India. The first alternative was out of the question as there was no historical evidence of communication between Greece and India prior to the latest date that could possibly be given to the Homeric poems. The second alternative required now careful consideration. According to European scholars the epic poems of India were not older than the 5th Century B. C., and about the beginning of the 5th Century the Persian Empire, included both Greek and Indian provinces. Darius, who lived from 521 to 485, B. C., conquered the Panjab and the valley of the Indus, and the learned lecturer quoted from Herodotus a story of Greeks and Indians meeting at the court of of that king. Xerxes led into Europe Indian troops, who wintered in Greece after Salamis, B. C. 480, and perished at the battle of Platea, B. C. 479. Just as Xerxes led Indian troops against Greece, so Darius, his father, probably led Greek soldiers from Ionia into India, and some of them might have settled in the Punjab and told the story of Troy to the natives of the country. Thus the story of the Homeric poems might have reached Valmiki at Bundelkund. Such a possibility would, no doubt, be rejected by Indian Sanskrit scholars as implying that the Indian epics were no older than the 5th Century, B. C., a supposition repudiated by Oriental Sanskritists, though generally supported by European scholars. Therefore for Hindoos there was nothing left but to adopt the third alternative, and decide that the resemblance between the epic poetry of Greece and India was due to the resemblances between the early civilisation of two kindred Aryan families of nations such as comparative philology shows the Indians and Greeks to be.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTER an interval of about five months, we are pleased to see the above Society intend giving another concert on Tuesday next, the 29th, in the Town Hall. The piece selected is Sterndale Bennett's sacred Cantata, "The Woman of Samaria," which is full of interest from commencement to end. The composer has given the story exactly as it stands in the Bible, and the solos and recitatives are carefully arranged. The words attributed to Our Saviour are, with one exception, assigned to the bass voice, while the larger share of the declamatory part falls to the contralto. The "Woman of Samaria" has been treated by the composer as a secular character, but with indications here and there of that strong intuitive religious feeling, which has never been denied to her, and which is especially shown when she says : "I know that Messiah cometh : when He is come, He will tell us all things." Then later on, "Come see a Man Who told me all the things that ever I did ; is not this the Christ ?" The words which the chorus sing are selected from the Scriptures, so as to be appropriate to the situation which arise in the course of the narrative. The chorus, "Now, we believe," is declaimed as part of the narrative. Considering so many devote two evenings every week to prepare for the concert we hope to see their efforts fully appreciated by a full "hall." It is scarcely necessary to add that a musical treat is in store for all who avail themselves of the opportunity, and we heartily wish the Society the success it has hitherto enjoyed. We are asked to inform performing members that there will be an additional practice to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, JULY 19.

DURING my peregrinations in Kathiawar I have cast anchor for a few days at Dhrangadra, at a time too, as fortune will have it, when the wedding of one of H. H. the Raj Sahib's nephews is being celebrated on rather a large scale. Dhrangadra is one of the first-class States of Kathiawar, and from such information as the ordinary observer can gather, and from all that meets the visitor's eye it must be classed among the foremost of those that owe their well-being to the personal care and character of the ruling Chief. The imposing figure of H. H. the Raj Sahib in his carriage and four will be familiar to most of your readers in Bombay, where his Highness spent two months of last hot weather. He was a frequent spectator of the polo, in which he took great interest, and visited several charitable institutions where his name will be kindly remembered. I mention the Raj Sahib thus at length as he affords the not very common example of a native Chief ruling his State wisely and well by his own personality, and not as a mere tool in the hands of his officials or the officers of the Imperial Government. Certain native papers are constantly crying out against the undue interference of Political Officers with the internal economy of Native States, but in doing so they are either wilfully misrepresenting, or their experience must be very circumscribed indeed. Here in Dhrangadra we have the spectacle of a native ruler, who is a ruler in reality and not in name, and whose relations with the Political Officers are those of friendship. The writer has travelled almost the length and breadth of India and has had peculiar advantages and opportunities for observing, and it is only too palpable to the unbiassed observer that Political Officers, as representing the Imperial Government, interfere only when compelled to do so in the interests of justice and common humanity. To return to the wedding.

By the kindness of his Highness I was provided with accommodation in a balcony overlooking a street, through which the procession "bringing the bride home" could be seen to advantage. "Bringing the bride home" is now in many cases only nominal, but it is an ancient custom that forms part of the marriage ceremony, and must be gone through to complete the celebration. The bride was really in Dhrangadra at the time but occupied, with her female attendants, a house outside the city walls, known as the Ma Sahib's bungalow, a handsome upper-storied building, flanked by towers, and standing in ornamental grounds beautifully wooded. In order that the "bringing home" might approach as near to reality as possible—the bride seated in an antiquated conveyance, like a pagoda on wheels, drawn by two bullocks, was driven away from the town attended by an escort of red-coated sowars. Proceeding about a mile from the town the bride's *cortège* halted, and after a short interval started to return slowly. In the meantime the big procession started from the Palace to meet it, and passed under our balcony in the following order :—First came a huge tusker elephant magnificently caparisoned, carrying a howdah capable of seating four, but unoccupied. Next, two rather antiquated field-guns drawn by bullocks, the gunners being dressed in uniform, something like the uniform of the E. I. Company's R. H. A. ; next about a hundred men with fixed bayonets of the Sibundi, or regular infantry, also in uniforms and caps of the E. I. Company's time, preceded by their band, playing not an English march as one would almost expect, but some Guzerathi tune. These were followed by about fifty or sixty irregular infantry men, who, according to ancient custom owe hereditary military service to the State. These men were dressed, each according to his own sweet will, and were armed variously with match-locks, tulwars, and pikes of pre-historic pattern. The procession was a very long one, and my memory fails me for the moment, but I think the next, and certainly the most interesting, from its purely oriental character, was an enormous carriage on six wheels, drawn by bullocks. It was like an exaggerated dray, cushioned throughout, and resembled the floor of an ordinary upper class native reception room on wheels. Seated at one end on a pile of cushions was the Raj Sahib surrounded by the male members of his family and the principal officials of the State. At the other end of this strange conveyance, in a space cleared for the purpose, nautch girls and musicians reclined. The "dray" halted for a few moments under our balcony while a nautch was performed, we exchanged a few words with his Highness, and the procession passed on. There were also in the procession chobdars with silver maces, Oomrahs and Byads, distant relations of the ruling family, handsome men distinctly Rajput in type, well-dressed, and well-mounted. I forget what place in the show the bridegroom occupied ; but he was dressed in red muslin trimmed with silver, lace, and was mounted on a blood Kathiawar horse and was rather a conspicuous figure in the procession. It must sound almost incredible to European ears, unacquainted with the customs of India, to hear that lads are saddled with the cares of married life at the early age of fifteen or sixteen ; but so it is, and it is by no means unusual for a man just over thirty to be a grandfather. In this case the bridegroom is fifteen, and is a student of the Raj Kumar College. He is now on leave for the celebration of the mariage, and after spending a fortnight or so with his wife returns to College to complete his term.

Incredible as this custom of early marriage seems to us our custom of not marrying till comparatively late in life and in some cases not at all appears even more strange to our Oriental brethren. The first duty of a father or legal guardian is to get the lads and the lassies joined in holy wedlock at the earliest possible age. Every thing, education, physical training, and all that we hold most essential to the youth of both sexes must give way in the estimation of the Hindu parent of every degree before this sacred duty. The Raj Sahib is a conservative of the old Rajput type, and is most particular in the observance of all the customs of his race and religion. The Dhrangadra ruling family are said to be one of the purest Rajput families in Kathiawar, and this is evidenced by the Rajput caste of features and the striking likeness both in face and form between the various male members of the family—the only ones it is of course possible to see with the strict purdah system that is observed. At a Darbar, at which I was present, this extraordinary likeness was emphasized by the presence of a relative of the family on a visit from Rajputana ; though sixteen degrees removed he might have been picked out as a younger brother of the Raj Sahib. The marriage was conducted on a most liberal scale and was observed as a holiday by the whole country side, Thousands flocked into the town from all sides and none went away empty. Each person received his dole in money or food. It was a curious sight to see all these people thronging the streets awaiting their share. I should mention that the procession returned in the same order in which it went, with the addition of the bride and her escort ; but as darkness had set in torches and fireworks helped to enliven the scene.

The Raj Sahib has an English tutor for his younger sons, and a gymnasium, cricket pitch, and tennis court have lately sprung into existence. The weather is pleasant, the rainfall has been fairly seasonable, and good crops are, I think, expected.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	42 09	43 57	47 68	35 69
July 21, Monday	5 30	7 00	5 20	2 24
Total...	47 39	50 57	52 88	37 93
Total of corresponding date last year	53 55	59 84	59 75	50 11
Do. in 1888	41 01	38 09	38 04	37 98

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE supply of wood fuel for the Madras Railway is said to be becoming more and more precarious, and seven at enhanced rates it is now difficult to meet moderate requirements. It has therefore been found necessary to burn patent fuel to a larger extent, and this has been attended with a heavy increase in expenditure. Experiments in Singareni coal have not been found satisfactory, and unless Australian fuel can be placed at a lower figure than at present, it is highly probable that there will be a considerable increase in the general cost of fuel on this line.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S REPORT.

THE report by Mr. Baldwin Latham, C. E., on the sanitation of Bombay, has been distributed to the Members of the Corporation. Its general conclusions were indicated in our columns some weeks since. Mr. Latham begins by saying that he has dismissed from his mind all divergent opinions that have been set before the Municipality from time to time, and commenced his investigations just as if nothing had been done in the shape of sanitary work in the district. Beginning with an investigation into the climatic conditions of Bombay he points out that there are probably no two spots in Bombay or elsewhere that will give identically at all times the same amount of rain, and that while the average rainfall at Byculla for 47 years was 78·27 inches, the average recorded at Colaba was 70·97. This fact must be borne in mind in making provision for the disposal of the rainfall. In all probability the average amount of rain that may be expected to fall in any one hour of the day would be identical and would be about one inch. This fact, Mr. Latham points out, will have a most important bearing on the subject of the surface drainage of the district. Recent observations tend to emphasize the importance of dealing with the rain that falls at Bombay in such a manner as to prevent the flooding of the low-lying districts, especially those below the level of the high water spring-tides. Having regard to the excessive rainfalls that occur here in limited periods Mr. Latham holds it to be above all things essential that the rain, as far as posible, shall be preserved in its natural purity, and shall be conducted by itself to the nearest natural outlet, and that under no circumstances shall rain be permitted to mingle with the sewage and other polluted waters of the district. Dealing with the question of evaporation he says that the amount that goes on in a place like Bombay has a material bearing on the health of the district. He calculates the probable annual evaporation at about 62 inches. It is largely taken up from the sea that surrounds Bombay, and the effect of its presence is to modify and check the drying effects that air would otherwise have on the land, and it consequently becomes a sanitary agent exercising a potential influence for good. Under the head of "percolation" Mr. Latham observes that while ordinarily rain performs a very important office in washing the soil and freeing it from impurities, in Bombay the percolating rain is unfortunately constantly augmented by impure water flowing in open and permeable channels, which more or less ramify the city in all directions, rendering the soil impure, damp, and unwholesome ; and constantly polluting the underground streams of water, which in consequence carry a burden of disease and death into many parts of the city. The parts of Bombay which are the most unhealthy are without exception those into which, in addition to their own impure waters, the polluted underground waters flowing from other districts circulate ; the most unhealthy district of Bombay being that of Cammateepoora. Mr. Latham found the ground lower in this particular district than the sills of the lowest sluice and some feet lower than the ordinary channels by which such waters could escape to the sea. Dr. Cook had ascribed an increase of phthisis in Bombay to the bringing in of additional water-supplies without adequate provision being made for their removal after use. On this Mr. Latham observes :

> Probably this supposition may be true, but it must be observed that underground water-channels, if left unobstructed, would carry away such additional water without inconvenience, but it appears to me that the most important channels, by which the underground water ought to escape, have been so blocked as to raise the whole level of these waters in the lowest parts of the district. Underground water obeys exactly the same law as water flowing on the surface, and I find that Major Tulloch, R.E., in his reports distinctly pointed out to the authorities that the raising of the low grounds about Bombay would raise the level of the floods over the island. What was then pointed out with reference to surface water is equally applicable to the underground waters, and it appears curious that with the filling up of the flats with *kachra* which would have the effect of raising the subsoil water level (as water always stands higher in the ground than in the open channels by which it escapes), there was an enormous and sudden increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. It may only be a coincidence, but I find that so great had been the progress made in filling up these flats in 1880 as to require a reconsideration of the surface drainage project, and at this time the deaths from respiratory diseases increased from 1,974 in 1880 to 3,799 in 1881 and have gone on increasing from the latter year up to the present time. It should be clearly understood that the filling up of low damp ground does not get rid of subsoil water, but only tends to conceal and raise it, and that consequently precaution should always be taken for effectually draining all such grounds before they are filled up.

Mr. Latham emphatically condemns the existing flood water reservoir near Love Grove. His observations on this point must be given *verbatim* :

> The presence of the existing floodwater reservoir, (which might be more appropriately called a sewage reservoir) in which the waters are not kept up to a level of 84·0 on T. H. D., is, I am bound to inform you, a very serious interference with the discharge of subsoil water, and even of the surface waters of the adjacent lands. Before there was a reservoir, the waters could escape for eight months every year at the level of 73·64, which is the level of the old sills of Love Grove sluice ; now the surface and ground waters outside the reservoir did at the period of my inspection stood at 79·0 on T. H. D ; the level of the sills at Worli sluice is 78·63, and at this level and distance from Love Grove could not provide an efficient outfall for the lands at Love Grove, and those between that point and the populous part of the city. Having regard to the position of these swampy lands in reference to the prevailing winds, it is of the utmost importance to the health of the whole district that low and efficient drainage outlets should be forthwith provided, so as to properly drain all the lowlands of Bombay. I find that this matter has not escaped the observation of your medical officer of health, Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, who has distinctly reported to the authorities of Bombay that if they succeed in taking away moisture they will remove one factor in the production of malaria ; and he has further informed me that the most unhealthy period in Bombay is immediately after the rains commence, or the period coincident with the washing out of the ground of the accumulated filth into the subsoil water, and when the further effect of the rain percolating into the ground is to drive the impure ground air out of the ground into the habitations of the people.

The next subject dealt with in the report is the direction and the velocity and frequency of the prevailing wind. On an average the wind blows over Bombay at a rate of more than 12 miles an hour. With such an ever moving current of air Mr. Latham says Bombay ought to be healthy. But even this wind, instead of conveying increased vigour and life to the inhabitants, may become a source of evil. There is an enormous preponderance of winds with a westerly component. Hence the importance of keeping the western lands and sea free from pollution, so that the fresh winds that blow with such preponderance from the Arabian Sea shall reach the city in all their pristine purity. This, taken in relation with facts concerning the sea currents, leads Mr. Latham to the important conclusion that if Bombay is to get the greatest advantage from its sanitary works it must dispose of its sewage neither on the west nor on the north of the city, and that all liability of polluting either the sea or the earth should, if possible, be most carefully avoided in those directions. In a paragraph dealing with temperature Mr. Latham points out the importance of the factor in its bearing upon the rate at which decomposition takes place in sewage, on the ventilation of sewers, and on the material used in sanitary work, even an earthenware pipe sewer being susceptible of alteration in length by changes in temperature ; hence sewers subject to considerable range of temperature are very difficult to maintain in a water-tight condition. The temperature of the sewage of Bombay at the present time is likely to be considerably augmented by what Mr. Latham calls the pernicious system of permitting it to be exposed in open channels to the sun's rays before it is admitted into the underground sewers, increasing liability to decomposition and rendering the sewage very offensive when it reaches the sewers. Mr. Latham urges that no time should be lost in at once abolishing all openchannels, and conveying the whole of the sewage by proper drains to the sewers, for as he remarks : "It must not be forgotten that sewage is a dangerous article to play with, especially in a hot country, the inhabitants of which are susceptible to a variety of intestinal and other disorders capable of being transmitted by sewage."

The report then proceeds to deal with various physical characteristics of the island. It is pointed out that portions of the areas draining to Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharavi, respectively, are above the highest water level of the sea, and their surface water could be conveyed direct to sea. These high levels areas, however, pour their flood water into the low level district, and occasionally flood it to a much greater extent than would be the case if the surface water were diverted direct to the sea. In a description of the configuration of Bombay Mr. Latham makes the following important observations :—

> The island of Bombay is formed by two parallel ranges of hills, which give a basin-shaped formation to all the island north of the Esplanade, and this surface configuration points to another factor that must be considered, and that is in time of heavy rain, as the bottom of the basin is below high water of the sea, and even, in some particular tides, below the low water mark, therefore, it is obvious that a considerable accumulation of rain may occur in the bottom of this basin at certain periods. It is absolutely essential that every means should be adopted in such a district to prevent flooding. There are large inhabited districts in England and elsewhere that are located below the high water mark of the sea, and which have been successfully dealt with, and the principles that are well established in the drainage of these low countries must be the governing principle to be observed at Bombay. The first rule in such cases is that all flood waters from highlands, or lands above high water mark of the sea, shall have such waters intercepted from flowing on to the lowlands by being conveyed in the shortest or most convenient channels direct to the sea. The second rule, also of primary importance, is that to drain lowlands successfully, the low water level of the sea shall be brought the greatest possible distance in land.

Discussing the question of the disposal of flood-waters from the higher areas Mr. Latham expresses the opinion that Mr. Rienzi Walton had been so much interfered with by the engineering advice offered that the principles laid down in the report of March, 1875, had been departed from. In that report it was intended to deal with the highlands separately, and according to the same report it was also proposed to construct channels in the lowlands by which the floods could have been rapidly discharged. Instead of this, however, the flood water from the highland is conveyed into the low level district, and high and low lands are linked together to the great detriment of the low parts of the district. "In my opinion," observes Mr. Latham, "it is essential that the rules to be observed for the drainage of all lowlands, or lands below high water mark should be strictly enforced in this district." Coming now to the question of the proper locality for sewage outfall the report states that owing to a grave error in the study of the tides and tidal flow very erroneous conclusions have been drawn, which have had a very material influence on the selection of the present point of outfall for the discharge of the sewage of Bombay, which is not the point of outfall that should have been selected had it been desired to get rid of the sewage and sewage influences once and for ever. Having quoted a number of tidal observations for a series of years, Mr. Latham says that they clearly show that in the monsoon period such a high low water may be expected that an accumulation of the land water on the surface of the low level district must follow unless sufficient storage is provided at a level sufficiently low to prevent flooding, or the water is at such times pumped out by mechanical means. Fortunately, however, there are two tides every day, and owing to the diurnal differences in the rise of the tides both cannot be equally high, so that on one tide every day there is a chance of discharging flood waters down to a low level if sufficient provision is made for that purpose. Discussing next the question of sea currents Mr. Baldwin Latham comes to the conclusion that their direction points distinctly to a position south of Bombay as the most appropriate for a sea out-fall. In connection with this important question Mr. Baldwin Latham reviews certain evidence taken by the Commission of 1877 as to the tidal currents outside the harbour, and upon this point he makes the following observations :—

> So far as I can find any record, all persons who are in a position to form a correct judgment are agreed upon the direction of the movement of the tides, and it is therefore with profound regret that I have to draw your attention to a report made in January, 1868, not by any of your offices, but which report has been referred to and quoted over and over again against certain parts being selected for a sea outfall for the sewage of Bombay. The conclusions that have been drawn from this report have, in my judgment, been the main cause of your Municipality not having hitherto solved the problem of the effectual disposal of the sewage of Bombay. It does not appear to have occurred to any person, so far as I can glean from the papers submitted to me, that this report was absolutely inaccurate, and that the currents that do occur are the very opposite of those so clearly set forth in the report, and the report in this respect is either the result of a serious mistake or of imperfect or incomplete or false information having been laid before its distinguished author. It will be seen from paragraph 12 of that report that the conclusions drawn from the float experiments, conducted by Mr. Jagannath Sadasewjee, C.E., are distinctly stated to be that "the flood tide has a flow towards the sea, and they seem to indicate at the same time that the ebb tide would carry the sewage back into the harbour." And, again, it is stated in the paragraph in the report before quoted, that "the only legitimate conclusion which may be drawn from the experiments already made is, that if sewage is discharged at any point on the harbour side of Bombay, it will during each tide in the months of February, March, April, and May be brought back into the harbour by the ebb tide."
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> Upon such an opinion the most suitable position for a sea outfall has, in my judgment, been condemned in consequence of a very serious error in the report before referred to. How such an error can have escaped detection is inexplicable, for what person knowing Bombay could be brought to believe that the flood tide flows from the sea instead of flowing towards the sea, or in other words, who can believe that Bombay harbour empties itself on flood tide, and refills on ebb tide ? To my mind the whole thing is a mistake, the full lines showing the direction of the floats as laid down on the chart have been taken to read for flood tides, as would usually be the case, but unfortunately in this case they represent ebb tides, while the dotted lines in this case represent flood tides, or the opposite of the usual practice, and in this way the error in all probability occurred. I ought, however, in fairness to the author of that report to say that he was not in favour of an outfall on the western shores of the island, for he very properly stated what is the case, that "the western coast is in fact utterly unsuited to the purposes of an outfall."

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.

ON Saturday last Mrs. Gostling read the following paper before a meeting called to establish a Fabian Society, as reported in our issue of yesterday :—

> The Fabian Society is formed to discuss the topics of the day, and their relation to social science and evolution as traced in the history of politics and industry, with its consequence upon labour and capital. The Fabian Society takes its name from Fabius, as it, like him, believes you must wait for the right moment, as Fabius did when warring against Hannibal, though many censured his delays. When the time comes, strike hard as Fabius did, or your waiting will be in vain and fruitless. The Society consists of social reformers. It aims at the re-organisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership, and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit. In this way, it says, only can the natural and acquired advantages of a country be equitably shared by the whole people. The Society, accordingly, works for the extinction of private property in land, and of the consequent individual appropriation, in the form of rent, of the price paid for permission to use the soil. The Society further, works for the transfer to the community of the administration of such industrial capital as can conveniently be managed socially. Because, owing to the monopoly of the means of production in the past, industrial inventions and the transformation of surplus income into capital, have mainly enriched the proprietory class, the worker being now dependent on that class for leave to earn a living. If these measures be carried out without compensation (though not without such relief to the expropriated individuals as may seem fit to the community), rent and interest will be added to the reward of labor ; the idle class now living on the labor of others will necessarily disappear ; and practical equality of opportunity will be maintained by the spontaneous action of economic forces, with much less

interference with personal liberty than the present system entails. For the attainment of these ends, the Fabian Society looks to the spread of advanced opinions and the social and political changes consequent thereon. It seeks to promote these by the general dissemination of knowledge as to the relations between the individual and society, in its economic, ethical, and political aspects. The work of the Fabian Society takes at present the following forms: — 1. Meetings for the discussion of questions on the present economic forces. 2. The further investigations of economic problems, and the collection of facts contributing to their elucidation. 3. The issue of publications containing information on social questions or arguments relating thereto. 4. The promotion of lectures and debates in other societies. 5. The representation of the Society in public conferences and discussions on social questions. The Society seeks recruits from all ranks, believing that not only those who suffer from the present system, but also many who are themselves enriched by it, recognise its evils and would welcome a remedy. In support of the aims of the Fabian Society, it will be as well to begin with a description of the state of society as it is to-day. Lord Beaconsfield has said that the unequal division of the combined labor of the working community, divides us into "two nations," widely different from each other in education, in comfort, and in security. There is some limited central territory between, and some luckier few escape from the large camp in which their fellows are toiling to the more comfortable of the monopolists, from which, on the other hand, others sink into destitution from extravagance or misfortune. But for the great majority the lines between these two nations are practically impassable." This division is not based on any essential difference in industry or morality between individuals. John Stuart Mill says that "since the human race has no means of enjoyable existence, or existence at all, but what is derived from its own labor and abstinence, there would be no ground for complaint against society if every one who was willing to undergo a fair share of this labour and abstinence, could obtain a fair share of the fruits. But is this the fact? Is it not the reverse of the fact? The reward, instead of being proportioned to the labour and abstinence of the individual, is almost in an inverse ratio to it—those who receive the least, labour and abstain the most." "Labour," we are told, "is the only source of wealth." "It is to labour, therefore, and to labour only, that man owes everything." "No wealth whatever can be produced without labour." "That useful function, therefore, which some profound writers fancy they discover in the abundant expenditure of the idle rich, turns out to be a sheer illusion. Political economy furnishes no such palliation of unmitigated selfishness, but think it is important on moral, no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this—that no public benefit arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt helps to sustain industry, but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their unprofitable lives. By all means they must have their rent and interest as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing." The total produce of England is estimated at £1,250,000,000. Who produces this? Professer Cairnes defines the producers as follows:—"The desirable commodities and useful services measured by this vast sum are produced solely by the effort and sacrifices, whether of muscle or brain, of the working portion of the community employed on the gifts of nature. Those who profess to take part in the business of the community were divided at the last census into the following classes:—Industrial, agricultural, commercial, domestic, professional. The total number was 36 millions, men and women. Among the professed workers there are, of course, many whose occupation is merely nominal. The number is also swelled by the 'sleeping partners,' the briefless barristers, the invalids, the paupers, prisoners, and sinecurists of every description. Many thousands more have occupations useless, or positively detrimental to the community. Others labour honestly (in the capacity of domestic servants or professional attendants, for instance) for the personal comfort of the idlers, and might, therefore, as far as production is concerned, as well be idle themselves." "Between the two classes or 'nations,' as Lord Beaconsfield has it, there is perpetual strife. Disguise it as we may, by feudal benevolence or the kindly attempts of philanthrophists, the material interests of the small nation privileged to exact rent for its monopolies and for the great nation thereby driven to receive only the remnant of the products, are permanently opposed.

The more there is allotted to labour, the less there will remain to be appropriated as "rent;" and the three rents are "land," "interest," and "ability." It is the enormous share which the possessors of the instruments of industry are able to take from produce, which is the one primary cause of the small incomes of the comparatively poor. Neither class makes the best possible use of its revenues; and that both waste much in extravagence and vice is an inevitable secondary result of the unequal division which it intensifies and renders permanent, but it is the secondary result only, not the primary cause. Even if the whole manual labour class made the best possible use of the £35 per adult which is their average income, it would still be impossible for them to live the cultured human life which the other classes demand for themselves as the minimum of life worth living. It is practically inevitable that many of the poor, being debarred from this, should endeavour to enjoy themselves in ways not permanently advantageous to themselves or society.

Let us now give an abstract of population and wages, so that we may have a better idea of the economic system under which we exist.

Abstract of the Population of England (including children) and wages in one year.

Unoccupied	6,500,000	Income £	440,000,000
Superintending class.	3,500,000	..	350,000,000
Working	25,000,000	..	450,000,000
Paupers	1,000,000	..	10,000,000
Total population..	36,000,000	Total income...	£1,250,000,000.

In the two first classes, numbering 10,000,000, with an income of £800,000,000, let us take four to a family; this will be equal to £320 per family or per adult male.

In the two last classes, numbering 26,000,000 with an income £460,000,000, again take four to a family; this will equal £70 per family or per adult male.

Out of the first two classes there is a number of 800,000 whose income is £333,000,000, and taking four to a family, this will equal £1,665 per family or per adult male.

The rich unoccupied live in the main upon the portion of the national products which are called rent and interest.

The total amount of interest is estimated at..........£ 250,000,000
Rent is estimated at.......... ,, 200,000,000

Total amount of Rent and Interest...£ 450,000,000.

This is the income claimed from the workers, not in return for any service rendered to the community, but merely as the payment for permission to use the land and the already accumulated capital of the country. However, included in what is designated the "idle rich," are the fortunate possessors of exceptional skill in hand or brain, and the owners of literary or commercial monopolies of every kind. These workers render inestimable service to the community, and they are able to exact in return remuneration proportionate, not to their utility nor to the cost of their education or training, but to the relative scarcity of the faculty they possess. In this number workers of all grades are included, from the skilled artisan to the prime minister, and from the city clerk to the President of the Royal Academy. All are included, except those who belong to the actual "manual labour class." Their income is about £350,000,000 annually. Adding this to the rent and interest, the total income of this class is £800,000,000. It is found that the £450,000,000 allotted to the manual labour class is shared among 26,000,000 persons whose average income is £36 per adult annually, or £70 per adult male, while the 10,000,000 possessing the £800,000,000 have an average income of £320 per adult man. Mr. Frederick Harrison in his "Report of the Industrial Remuneration Conference," says—"To me at least it would be enough to condemn modern society as hardly an advance on slavery or serfdom, if the permanent condition of industry were to be that which we behold. That 90 per cent. of the actual producer of wealth have no home that they can call their own beyond the end of the week, have no bit of soil, or so much as a room that they can call their own, have nothing of value of any kind except as much old furniture as will go in a cart, have the precarious chance of weekly wages which barely suffices to keep them in health; are housed for the most part in places that no man thinks fit for his horse; are separated by so narrow a margin from destitution, that a month of bad trade, sickness or unexpected loss brings them face to face with hunger and pauperism. This is the normal state of the average workman in town or country." We social reformers, therefore, affirm that the evil can never be remedied until the two nations are united by the restitution to public purposes of rent and interest of every kind, and by the growth of social sympathy promoted by the accompanying cessation of class distinctions. To localise a little what has been the theme of this introductory paper and bring a practical lesson home to ourselves, I shall endeavour to show from it how the "deepest root of the evils and iniquities which fill the industrial world, is not competition, but the subjection of labour to capital, and the enormous share which the possessors of capital are able to take from labour." I am not condemning, remember, individuals, but the system under which we live. A certain company carries on business for more than two years, during which time gross profits have been earned amounting to more than twenty per cent. per annum on the capital subscribed and paid up. The success has been so marked as to make it desirable to secure further capital, and the directors have been induced to offer 1,000 preference shares of Rs.100 each, believing that with increased resources a larger propotionate profit will be earned. They anticipate a cumulative preferential dividend of ten per cent. per annum, and, further, an equal division of any surplus profits after the payment of a dividend of ten per cent. to the holders of ordinary shares. So much for the shareholders. But what prospect is held out to those who are toiling early and late so that we shareholders may reap ten per cent. interest? This is what they are to expect. "Manager's salary and other working expenses will *not* be increased by the employment of larger capital! It is the old story of making profit out of "unpaid labour." Are not, let me conscientiously ask, we who have the misfortune or good fortune to be living on interest and rent, responsible to a great extent for the misery around us? While we are driving home in comfort and luxury, young men and young girls in our company-run-establishments, are wearily working on insufficient means to keep them in health, let alone comfort, that they may keep us in comfort. These are matters which behove our present-day society to ponder over and discuss. A great deal of mischief in this world is done, it is said, more from want of thought than want of heart, but "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." And if any individual shareholder suggested that shareholders might be content with eight per cent. so that the other two per cent. might go towards increasing the salaries of those who are making large dividends for us, he or she would be looked upon as a very unbusiness like person. Many would make us believe that the profit of capital is the "reward of abstinence;" but all who are share holders cannot have the courage to say that it is through abstinence that their capital is increased. The obvious method of securing dividends is to keep wages down, as we have just seen by the local example taken from one of our newspapers a few weeks ago. The great central truth of social economy ever to be kept in mind, is Adam Smith's definition of wages. "The produce of labour is the natural recompense or wages of labour." From this "natural recompense," rent and profit are in our eyes unnatural, illegitimate abstractions to be recovered and added to wages as speedily as possible. "How wages are to be made to swallow up rent and profit is the whole problem, on the correct solution of which depends the economic salvation of mankind;" and if "society does not settle the question, it will settle society."

CHURNEY ROAD GIRLS' SCHOOL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

There was a good gathering of native ladies and gentlemen on Saturday afternoon, in the large hall of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, on the occasion of the prize-distribution ceremony of the Churney Road Girls' School, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Laxmanrao Jagannath Vaidya. Among others there were present:—Mr. and Miss Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, R. B. Bhaskarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, Mr. Gokuldas Devji, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Drs. Shantaram Narayan Bhatavdekar and Kora, Mr. R. M. Chichghar, Mr. Dalpatram, and other ladies, and gentlemen. The proceedings began with recitations in Gujerati by the girls of the school. After a couple of songs were sung by groups of young girls, the Deputy Inspector, Mr. V. S. Desai, read the report of the school for the last year. The report began with a brief allusion to the history of the institution. Bai Jaikore, who had boldly come forward, and remarried in defiance of Hindu social customs, was made the head-mistress of the institution. She managed it for a long time with considerable tact and ability, but was required to go into the moffusil, where her husband got a lucrative post. The number of girls attending the school is, the report says, 60, of which 53 are Parsees and 7 Hindus, one of them being a Brahmin girl. The maximum age of girls attending the school was 15 and the minimum 6 years. The daily attendance is 54, the results of the several examinations in the school were considered satisfactory. The report complained that the guardians of girls sent to this school insisted on their beginning the study of English, though their knowledge of the vernacular language was poor, and removed them before they had learned anything worth mentioning; the strength of the school, it was complained, was thereby much affected. After the report was read and prizes distributed

Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Jagganath said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am much obliged for having been asked to preside at the interesting gathering, which we see here this afternoon. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasing sight that we see here before us. This hall, where we have met to-day, has a history of its own, which is noble. Associated with the name of our friend, Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, it has been the place of many happy gatherings which have witnessed the celebration of the re-marriage of many a helpless widow—the celebration in other words, of the triumph of reason over custom. (Hear, hear.) I am really much interested in to-day's proceedings, as they are in connection with a subject which I most cherish at heart, and to which I have given some attention—I mean, female education. Ladies and gentlemen, there is, I think, no subject in the educational system in India, which requires a more sympathetic attention than female education. (Hear, hear.) The more I think on the subject of our social and political advancement, the more I am impressed with the necessity of strenuous exertions in the cause of female education. Ladies and gentlemen, it seems to my mind that there is an indissoluble relation of cause and effect between female education and national greatness. It is to our fair sex, made doubly fair by education, that we must look for our future progress and enlightenment. Whatever, therefore, we do in the direction of female education can never be said to be too much. As to the origin of the school, which Mr. Desai has stated in his report we see that it has a peculiar history to tell. It is interesting to look back to the incidents which gave occasion to the establishment of this school. Ladies and gentlemen, it is gratifying to see that Bai Jaikore, who deserves to be cordially thanked for her services to the school, has contributed Rs. 25 for distribution in the shape of prizes in the school. The tree planted and fostered by her has, we are glad to see, taken a deep root, and has begun gradually to bear fruit. The report puts the number of girls attending the school at 60, of which, I regret to observe, only 7 are Hindus. This shows great apathy on the part of Hindu parents, or guardians who reside in large numbers in the locality where the school is situated. I hope, in course of time, they will be more alive to their duties, and I trust that the number of Hindu girls in this school will gradually increase. I cannot here omit prominent mention of a good and philanthropic lady, Miss Manning, who presided at the prize-distribution gathering of this school last year. Miss Manning is one of those whose unselfish endeavours for the promotion of female education in India are laudable. She is working unceasingly for the good of our women, and has given us a fresh proof of her kind sympathy by calling recently upon the British public to start a fund for the promotion of female education in India. Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot two highly thank this good lady for the noble services she is rendering to this cause. Befors I conclude I must thank Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee and Mr. Madhavdas Raghunatdhas for the support which they have afforded to this institution. Under their fostering care I trust that this institution will continue to flourish, and be in a more prosperous condition than at present. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Desai then announced to the audience the offer of Rs. 48 made by the chairman to be distributed next year in the form of scholarships in the name of his deceased daughter, Sonabai Luxmanrao Jagganath Vaidya, one of them to be given to a Hindu girl and one to a Parsee girl, who passes with the highest marks.

This was followed by a few more recitations from the girls of the school.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, one of the members of the Municipal Joint Committee for Primary Education in Bombay, thanked the chairman in an informal way on behalf of the school committee, and trusted that the advice of the chairman would be followed by Hindu parents.

Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji seconded Mr. Kabraji, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the Gujerati version of the National Anthem.

There was a startling sight in Westminster Abbey on Saturday morning, 21st ult. A man in a light suit mounted the Abbey pulpit and announced himself as Moses—the real original Moses. Whether the liberties taken with the Pentateuch by the "Lux Mundi" essayists had preyed upon the poor fellow's brain, has not transpired, but, says a contemporary, the point is worthy of Archdeacon Denison's investigation.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

The ordinary general meeting of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, was held at the offices of the Bank, 40, Threadneedle Street, on Thursday, July 3rd, "to receive and consider the directors' report and statement of accounts; to consider and to declare a dividend; to elect two directors; to appoint auditors, and to transact the other ordinary business of the company."

And notice was also given that an extraordinary general meeting of the Bank would be held at the above-mentioned place and day at the conclusion of the business of the ordinary general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolution:—"That article 41 in the company's articles of association be altered by omitting the words 'in general meeting' in the first line thereof." And notice was further given, that on the resolution being passed by the required majority, it would be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary general meeting to be held 14 days later at the same place at 1 p. m.

Mr. Robert Turner Rohde (secretary and inspector) read the notice of meeting, and the report of the directors was taken as read.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the notice convening this meeting having been read, I have much pleasure in placing before you the report and accounts made up for the past year. Assuming that as usual, that you will take them as read, I beg to call your attention to the memorandum at the foot of page 1 of the report, and to remark that the progress from year to year, as revealed in the statement, is very remarkable. There, is no backwardation. We have kept going on from one year to another, and the amount of increase each year, on an average, has been one and a half millions sterling, so that the last sum given as the banking assets now amount to 10½ millions. You will observe that we began in a small way, but we rapidly grew, and having a very energetic and capable staff, we have, in the course of five years and a half, brought ourselves to the front rank of Eastern banks with competitors who have been in existence from 20 to 30 years and over. I think that is no small achievement, and I do not see we have any cause to be ashamed of it. If we continue in the same ratio, in a few years we shall stand not very far below the highest figures that are given by other companies. As it is we stand No. 3 among the whole list, whereas originally we started as No. 9 at the very bottom of the list. I, on a former occasion, made allusion to the process of building up a bank, and described it as slow. So it is; but I think in our case it has not been so slow as is commonly the case, and, as I remarked just now, the growth has been very large from year to year. (Cheers.) As regards the expense with which the business has been conducted, it seems to some people that the amount is large as compared with results. For instance, it is put down at 82,000*l*. in the balance-sheet, and the money for division among the shareholders is 40,000*l*., but there is a consideration connected with that which we ought to take into account. Our total earnings amount to no less than 375,000*l*. Out of that we pay these expenses of 82,000*l*., and we pay to depositors over 250,000*l*. Some very important events have occurred since we last met in this room. In the first place, the royal assent was given to the Act of Parliament that we applied for in the month of August. That, as you know, is specially intended for the regulation of our silver capital, but from technical difficulties connected with the subject we have been unable to do anything in advancing that question, or in carrying out those provisions which have reference to the silver capital until now, and we are going to ask you at the end of this meeting to consider the resolution that has been submitted to counsel, and approved, to remove an obstacle to the working of that Act. When that is done it is our intention to place the silver capital in the East in the ordinary way. Then another very important event was the withdrawal of the Bank from Persia.

You may remember at the last time we met we talked over that business and its prospects, and held the opinion that they were good. The rates of interest were high, the business was a new one, we had no competitors, and the rates of exchange were profitable, so that we did not look with any apprehension at the coming of the Imperial Bank, which was incorporated by Royal Charter. But when that bank opened at Teheran we soon after found reason to think that our expectations of profit in that country would not be up to what we originally anticipated, and that the competition of another bank in a new field, comparatively, would for a long time make it uphill work to carry on the business advantageously. We found that the rates of discount and the interest for money would be depressed very likely one-half, and that the competition in exchange would most likely reduce it to a very small figure. That bank would feel compelled to compete with us to get the business, because it was the only place of its existence, and we should have had a hard task in fighting them on those grounds.

On the whole, after consideration, the directors thought it a prudent step to accept the proposition made by the chairman and directors of that institution to withdraw in their favour, which we did—they undertaking to pay us all our expenses and leaving something in addition in the shape of a bonus. The next question that affects us and that we have to consider is the interminable one of silver. It is everlasting; it is always coming up and never seems to come to an end. In America it seems one day that they are going to pass a bill and the next day not. Again, there is to be a compromise, and so far as we can see now there is some suggestion of a bill being passed, but what its precise nature is we do not know. But meanwhile it upsets all our business proceedings and exchange, and both banks and merchants are sadly put to it to conduct business in a business way, for any calculation they may make to-day is totally altered to-morrow by the price of the silver going up or down, and that is always the basis of the Indian Exchange. The silver question is a very difficult one. You know I am a bi-metallist in the interest of the bank and commerce in the East. It would be a wonderful benefit to our business if there was anything done in the way of raising the value of silver to something of its normal state. It would enable us to conduct our business much more easily and yet more profitably. At present there is a great deal of the gambling element, owing to the fluctuations in the exchange arising out of this silver question. The amount of silver coined last year throughout the world is given at a very large figure—it is stated to be 26½ millions; and as the whole produce of silver throughout the world was only 32½ millions, it thus left only over six millions for the purposes of trade, such as the making silver spoons, forks, for photography, and the other uses to which silver is put, and, therefore, it does not seem that there is any enormous overplus of silver, but various causes have led to this fluctuation. In the first place there was a change in the monetary system in Germany, which adopted silver and gold, and other countries followed suit, and there is an idea that Germany and the other countries concerned still have to sell a considerable amount of silver. The total amount does not exceed 10 millions, and that can only have a very partial effect on the market if that were the whole of it, but if these countries should seek to sell their silver, and silver should go the wrong way for them, fortunately they would be obliged to buy it back at a higher price, so that possibly they will defer that operation as long as they can. The circulation of silver in the United States is increasing and the probability is that this Bill, or compromise, if they do pass it, will have the effect of utilising or absorbing all the silver America raises, leaving the silver of other countries to be exported as hitherto; and if anything is done in England or in any other countries to utilise silver to a greater extent than now, we should very soon see a considerable rise in the exchange, and possibly it will go up to 1s. 10d. or 2s., whereas at present it is 1s. 6½d. If silver should rise, we and all the other banks would make enormously. It would add largely to the whole of our assets, but if on the contrary, it does not pass (though I think it will in some shape) the worst that could happen would be that the exchange would go back to where it was when our accounts were made up—that is, to 1s. 5d. That would not affect us. We should not lose anything by it. We have all the chances of making, but not much chance of losing.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will any one of those that are well versed in politics enlighten me as to the source from which I can learn the *exact* difference between the different political factions of England. As far as I know, there are some politicians, who call themselves Liberals, others there are, who go by the name of Conservatives; a third party is known by the name of Radicals, and many more style themselves as Unionists. I know not whether there are any more, but the above generally are very much talked of in journals, &c. Lexicographers have been consulted on the subject and the information gleaned from them is not to my satisfaction.—I am, &c.,

Poona, 19th July. A. A. A.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott placed Shivlal Bholanath before Mr. Richardson, on a charge of cheating, preferred against him and Ramrattan Kana by Mr. Albert Grant, assistant of the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., who, in his information, stated that Moreshwar Chintaman was until the 30th inst. a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and it was one of his duties to prepare orders for the delivery of goods, after ascertaining that the firm had sufficient monies in hand to cover the cost of such goods, and to obtain on such delivery orders the signature of one of the heads of the office. During the months of May and June last, Shivlal Bholanath and Ramratan Kana, who acted for and on behalf of Purshotum Hurridass, who dealt largely with the firm in buying piece-goods, conspired with or abetted the said Moreshwar Chintamon to prepare and obtain from the firm delivery orders for goods in respect of which the firm was not in funds. The said Moreshwar Chintamon, in consequence of such abetment, fraudulently, intentionally, and falsely represented to the firm on the 17th day of May last that the firm had monies in hand belonging to the said Purshotum Hurridas, sufficient to cover the cost of 16 bales of piece-goods. In consequence the firm delivered the goods. The said Moreshwar Chintamon likewise, in consequence of such abetment falsely represented to the firm on the 30th of June that the firm had sufficient monies on hand belonging to the said Purshotum Hurridass to cover the cost of 30 bales of piece-goods. The goods were in consequence delivered. The accused Shivlal Bholanath was placed before the Magistrate yesterday, and identified by Mr. Grant. On the application of Superintendent MacDermott, the prisoner was remanded till to-day. The second accused, Ramrattan, has hitherto not been apprehended on the warrant issued for his arrest.

MR. R. DITMAR'S LAMP WAREHOUSE.

Mr. R. Ditmar, 69, Esplanade Road, Fort, has just issued an illustrated catalogue, showing his latest improvements and newest designs of lamps. The illustrations are most artistically got up, and the publication should prove invaluable to up-country customers, who from it can easily select what they want without visiting the warehouse. The stock of table-lamps is an extensive one, and embraces all manner of design, from the plainest and simplest to the most elaborate and artistically moulded, and all are made that they can be fitted either with ornamental globes, or storm and punkah-proof upper parts. Some specimens which, though expensive, cannot fail to be admired are the figure table-lamps. There is one in particular, which for magnificence and exquisite workmanship deserves special mention. It is the double figure lamp No. 6009 on the catalogue. On an electroplated and brass mounted pedestal stand two figures represented in classic dress, supporting, in a graceful pose, the lamp proper. A pair of remarkable cheapness, considering the elaborate nature of the workmanship, is No. 6966 and No. 6967. There a man and woman in classic costume, support the lamps on their shoulders, and the design is as chaste as any in the collection. There is also a fine show of telescopic standard lamps, then come all manner of hanging lamps for verandah, dining, or sitting room. Those on page 11, though to all appearance most elaborate and fanciful in design can be purchased at a remarkably low price. The sum of Rs. 12 is little enough for a silver-lacquered lamp with opal oil reservoir, opal dome-shaped shade and empty balance bell, with patent sun burner. The others are all correspondingly moderate in price, notably No. 7678, a storm-proof hanging lamp, *cuivre poli* antique imitation, with metal body and balance bell. Coming to the still more elaborate lamps we find amongst the collection chandeliers of from two to twelve lights, varying in price from Rs. 16 upwards. There are also specialities in billiard room lamps, hall, verandah, wall lamps, and storm lanterns. Special attention is also drawn to the sundries for lamps, including paper shades, alike of lovely and fantastic designs.

KEMP'S GUIDE TO HEALTH.

A new edition of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s "Complete Guide to Health" has just been issued. The object of this valuable little volume, which has been compiled for India alone, is to place before the public, both European and Native, a concise and convenient description of the dangers to health, as the preface states, encountered in a tropical climate, and of the readiest means of avoiding or overcoming them. It has been compiled from the best standard authorities, and care has been taken to avoid all subjects which are matters of dispute, and not yet thoroughly understood. Still the remedies recommended are those which have been found from experience to be most suitable in the generality of cases. First of all, a properly furnished medicine chest is one of the first essentials for European residents and travellers in India. In many up-country and out-of-the-way stations medical advice is generally beyond immediate call, and much suffering and serious results are often prevented by a resort to the simple remedies it contains. In such cases the "Guide to Health" will be found of great value. In part first we find a chapter on how to act in sickness and in health, with a comparison of old and new forms of medication; then what is necessary in this climate for the maintenance of general health. Following that, we come to the treatment of complaints. Instructions written in plain language are clearly understood as to how to act in cases of emergency such as bleeding, burns, bites, dislocations, drowning, fractures, poisons, ruptures, wounds, &c. Another chapter is devoted to the essentialities of the sick chamber. Latterly, we have a list of diseases and their remedies, and a catalogue of medicines.

A NUISANCE AT COLABA.

The following memorial has been forwarded to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, by some of the leading residents of Colaba:—

We have the honor to inform you that most offensive smells, positively poisoning the air all round, are emitted from some five or six military night-soil carts, apparently hailing from Upper Colaba, and driven daily at about 11 p.m. in a northerly direction along the Wodehouse Bridge Road. The night-soil cart nuisance has ceased to exist in other parts of the island, and we feel sure that we have only to bring the matter complained of to your notice to ensure the immediate application of the required remedy with regard to it. If it be not possible to make the carts air-tight the evil would be mitigated if the carts were ordered to be driven along the Main Road until they pass the Sassoon Dock, so as to avoid going to windward of our dwellings and be then turned into the Wodehouse Road.

We have to request that you will be good enough to direct the removal to a greater distance from human dwellings of the dust-bin, which now stands almost opposite to the block of buildings, adjoining the house formerly known as Taylor's Hotel, Middle Colaba, as the dust-bin in question constitutes a serious nuisance in its present situation. Attention is also drawn to the cess-pools in the locality, which are not properly cleaned and looked after owing, as we understand, to insufficient carts and establishment.

Requesting that immediate action may be taken in the above matters.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A PROPERTY SUIT.

Currunji Moosaji *vs.* Abdoolally Moosaje.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, applied for an *interim* injunction restraining the defendant from removing the assets of the estate out of the jurisdiction of the High Court, and also for the appointment of a receiver.

The plaintiff stated that the suit had been instituted by him, *inter alia*, for obtaining an account of the estate of Moosaji Mahomed Khan, father of himself and defendant, and for a partition of the estate.

The defendant as administrator of the estate was alleged to have wasted and misappropriated a large portion of the property. That up to recently the defendant carried on business in his father's shop under the style of Moosaji Mahomed Khan, but had not altered the title, and was carrying on business in his own name, with the object of misappropriating the assets which were housed in four different warehouses in Bombay. That the defendant recently went to Joonaghur, where he had been removing the assets of the estate out of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for the injunction and the appointment of a receiver, and an *interim* injunction restraining the defendant from removing assets out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

YEROWDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The following resolution on the annual and periodical reports of Yerowda Reformatory School for the year 1889 is published by the Judicial Department:—

Resolution.—This is the first report on the Reformatory School at Yeraoda established by Government Notification No. 2933—A, dated the 31st May, 1889. The school was opened on the 17th June, 1889, and the report, therefore, embraces a period of 6½ months only. Work was commenced with forty-six boys transferred from the Yeraoda Central Jail Reformatory, which thereupon ceased to exist. Twenty-six newly convicted juveniles were admitted, bringing the total number confined in the Institution to seventy-two. Of these, twelve were released during the course of the year, leaving sixty in confinement at its close. The daily average strength was 53·5. There was no serious illness among the boys, and no deaths occurred. That all trace should have been lost of over forty per cent. of the boys subsequent to their discharge, is a matter for regret. Every effort must be made to ascertain whether the boys revert to evil courses or take up an honest mode of livelihood. The attention of District Magistrates receiving under Rule 28 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 2999, dated the 5th June, 1889, notice of the release of boys belonging to their jurisdiction, is invited to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2988A, dated the 5th June, 1889.

2 The ages of the juveniles are not given. In future the ages of the boys should be shown in that part of statement No. 2 which deals with their sentences. The offences for which the twenty-six newly admitted lads were sentenced, were, with one exception, offences against property. Twenty of these young criminals were, prior to admission, wholly illiterate, three could read and write a little, while three were able to read and write well. There were several cases of sentences having been inflicted contrary to the provisions of the Reformatories' Act and the rules made under it, and Government has again by a Resolution No. 3131, dated the 13th June, 1890, been compelled to draw the attention of the Magistracy to the requirements of the law.

3. The record of offences and punishments in the Reformatory shows that the behaviour of the lads was generally satisfactory, and that the Superintendent was able to maintain efficient discipline.

4. Besides being given elementary education, in which they appear to have made fair progress, the boys were taught one or other of the following trades:—Carpentry, blacksmith's work, book-binding, painting, tinsmith's work, tailoring and gardening. Owing to difficulty in procuring suitable teachers and other obstacles incidental to a first commencement, the progress made in these branches of industry was not great. The attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons should be drawn to the practical uselessness of financial Statement No. 6 appended to the report, from which the net profit of the industries carried out in the school cannot be deduced. In future reports the value of articles (1) manufactured and sold, (2) grown and sold, and (3) consumed should be shown and compared with the value of the raw material and labour.

5. Out of the sixty inmates of the Reformatory at the close of the year, seventeen are recorded to have lost weight. The loss of weight in the case of the majority of these did not, however, exceed 2 lbs. The visitors think that this loss of weight in the boys points to insufficient or unsuitable food; but the Inspector-General of Prisons considers that the scale of diet is liberal and the work neither hard nor trying. It is impossible to generalise from the experience of a little over half a year, which may be contradicted by that of the current year. Should the present proportionate loss of weight not diminish, the Superintendent of the Reformatory should carefully note the extent to which it occurs in boys newly admitted and boys under comparatively long terms of confinement, and should endeavour to discriminate what are the precise causes which appear to counteract the natural tendency in boys to increase in weight.

6. The report includes proposals for the grant of carriage hire to the Superintendent, for the appointment of a book-binder, for the purchase of a book-binder's machine and cutting press, and for certain improvements in sanitary arrangements. Such proposals should not form part of an Administration Report, but should be brought forward in separate communications.

7. Considering the short time that the Reformatory has been at work, the results recorded in this report are satisfactory, and for this result credit is due to the Superintendent of the Reformatory, Mr. Framji Cawasji, and to Dr. Salaman, Superintendent of the Yeraoda Central Jail, who appears to have taken much interest in the working of the Institution.

BOMBAY AND EAST AFRICA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in the course of some interesting observations on the relation between Bombay and Zanzibar, says:—

Now that the Anglo-German convention regarding East Africa is an accomplished fact, we think the restoration of the influence of the Government of India in Zanzibar to be highly expedient. As we observed last week, it was the Indian Government which formerly appointed Political Residents at Zanzibar. Not to go back too far, it might be stated that at no time was its influence so great as in the days of Colonel Rigby. The relations which that able Bombay officer was instrumental in establishing between the then Sultan and the Indian Government, contributed not a little to the development of the Indian trade and the prosperity of the Sultan's dominions. The old quarrels between Muscat and Zanzibar were finally brought to a satisfactory settlement in 1863, by the late General Sir W. M. Coghlan and the Revd. G. P. Badger of the Arabic Lexicon renown. The event was signalised by the ratification of the treaty in Bombay, two years later, by Sir Bartle Frere. The Sultan had specially come to Bombay for the purpose, and Sir Bartle received him in the Town Hall with all the honours which were due to that potentate. It was he who rendered invaluable assistance to Dr. Livingston in his first and second explorations in equatorial Africa. It was also Sultan Syed Burgash who, to a considerable degree, checked the traffic in slaves. He might have done a great deal more but for the pronounced opposition of some of his powerful orthodox subjects. The reader perhaps has not forgotten the famous cartoon which appeared in *Punch* about the time that Syed Burgash visited England in 1867. Mr. D' Israeli had pressed him hard to abolish the slave-trade in his dominions; and the astute Sultan was represented to have informed that Prime Minister that "the Conservative party was very strong in Zanzibar." That was a neat and effective rejoinder to the importunities of the Conservative Government. Those happy relations continued till the retirement of Colonel Rigby. Him succeeded Dr. Seward, the same officer who afterwards kept watch and ward over the late Mulharao Gaikwad during his imprisonment at Madras. Dr. (now Sir John) Kirk, another Bombay officer, was appointed in his place. It was during his Residentship that East Africa first began to attract the attention of the Germans, and, later on, of the Italians and the Portuguese. Then, for the first time, the British Foreign Office introduced the thin end of the wedge and interfered with the powers of the Resident. For a long time the battle for ascendency in the dominions of the Sultan continued between the Home and the Indian Government till at last the latter, as usual, had to succumb to the mighty authority of the former. Meanwhile British influence began to wane, while that of the Germans grew predominant. The evil consequences of that waning authority are so fresh in our minds that we need not refer to them here. Suffice to say that had the Government of India been allowed to have its sway undisturbed in that region, neither the Indian traders would have suffered nor the British Government brought into hot water, as it was a few short years ago, with the Germans. So far the domination of the British Foregin Office was far from satisfactory either commercially or politically. By virtue of its geographical position, as well as of its old experience, the Indian Government alone is best fitted and competent to keep watch and ward over Zanzibar and the other British possessions in East Africa. Now that the new convention is an accomplished fact, it is to be hoped that the sphere of that Government's influence will be restored.

All authenticated records of horse-jumping have been broken by the performance of Ontario, a sixteen-hands gelding, owned by Mr. C. C. Holland, of Mount Morris, New York. No trustworthy record exists of any higher jump than one of 6ft. 6in. by Jack Spring at the Dublin Show in 1869, though there are traditions of high jumps in various parts of the country, particularly of that credited to Mr. Bickwell, who is said, in 1792, to have leapt his horse backward and forward over the seven-foot wall which then enclosed Hyde-park. Anxious to prove that his horse could clear 7ft., his owner, on May 13, gave a public exhibition at the Washington Riding Academy, of Ontario's jumping powers. After he had cleared a series of jumps from 4ft. 6in. to 6ft. 8in., the top bar was placed at 7ft., and a committee certified to the correctness of the measurement. On the first attempt the horse knocked down the two top bars, but on the second cleared the whole 7ft. beautifully, thus beating his own record and that of any other horse.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

In connection with the continued downward tendency of the Austro-Hungarian gold premium charged on the Customs duties paid in the silver currency some statistics of the movements of the precious metals to and from Austria-Hungary included by Consul General Nathan in his report on the trade of Austria-Hungary during last year are interesting. Last year the gold premium averaged only 18.6 per cent, against 23.3 per cent in 1888. The imports of gold amounted to 22,365,760fl., or 1,733,835fl. less than in 1888; but, on the other hand, the exports of gold amounted to only 5,819,200fl., against 10,673,760fl. in 1888. Thus last year there was a net importation of gold to the amount of 16,546,560fl., against a net importation of 13,425,835fl. in 1888. Both years showed a considerable expansion in the imports of gold compared with previous years, the net amount imported being 4,120,464fl. in 1887, 6,241,540fl. in 1886, 4,193,394fl. in 1885, and 7,214,260fl. in 1884. The increased importation of the yellow metal last year is attributed by Mr. Nathan to the large exports of grain at the end of 1888. Meanwhile the net imports of silver also increased last year, the amount imported being given as 3,615,750fl., against 2,696,542fl. in 1888; and the amount exported as 85,008fl., against 704,089fl. in 1888; the net imports last year being 3,530,742fl., against 1,992,503fl. in 1888. It may be pointed out that, though the exports of grain especially, and also of certain other agricultural produce, fell off considerably last year, the total value of the exports, exclusive of specie, was greater than in 1888, partly in consequence of higher prices and partly because of greatly increased exports of sugar, brandy, iron, ore, and timber. There were increases also in the exports of various other articles, including beer, maize, machines, butter, eggs, leather, linen and wollen goods, salt, chemicals, and so on. The imports also showed an increase. As bearing on the movements of the precious metals, however, it must be pointed out that the balance on the imports and exports of merchandise last year in favour of Austria-Hungary was 169,200,000fl., while in 1888 it was 195,700,000fl., against 110,200,000fl. in 1887. Thus Austria-Hungary seems latterly to have been increasing the trade balance in her favour, a circumstance which is in harmony with the fact that, though a debtor country on a paper and silver basis, she seems to be steadily drawing gold as well as silver from the rest of the world.

The development of the American iron and steel industry is one of the several conditions which are to some extent adversely affecting the prosperity of the American seaboard cities. Pittsburg and other centres are becoming leading iron markets at the expense of the great Atlantic ports, and particularly of New York. This of course is a consequence of the falling off of imports of iron and steel owing to the increasing quantity and variety of the American production. "The Scotch iron importations," says the *Iron Age* of New York, "have dwindled until only those are willing to pay for the metal who cling to time-honoured mixtures, or who have not learned or will not learn how to substitute American irons. Once thousands of tons of foreign Bessemer pig iron were sold in tide-water markets. Now only occasional small lots of special iron are purchased for American account. Enormous quantities of steel biellets, blooms, and slabs came into New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Now sales have become so infrequent that few importers can quote off hand. The American rod mills have captured the market for common wire rods, so that that business also has practically gone, at least for the present. There is very little prospect, too, that steel rails will figure prominently in the import lists, unless the demand for them developes in an unexpectedly extraordinary degree. The only articles for which we still largely depend upon foreign makers for the greater part of our supplies are spiegeleisen and ferromanganese. In both the American production has very considerably increased during the past six months, more rapidly probably than the total demand." Another condition which has had a strong influence in the same direction has been the development of the Western States, which has caused the main demand for iron and steel for new constructions to come from that region, and the demand for new constructions has always been enormously more important than that for renewals or repairs. Local productions has kept pace with this increasing inferior demand, and even gone ahead of it. The result has been that the western works occasionally compete for supplying even the seaboard demand, offering their surplus output at low prices; and hence the western iron centres are beginning to rule the American markets generally.

The extension of the Kimberley railway northward through Bechuanaland is already apparently developing land speculation. Advices from Vryburg report very sufficient sales of land about that town, to which the railway is rapidly approaching. Inferior land realised as much as £2 per acre. The chief buyers were residents in Vryburg, but there were also large purchases by representative buyers from Capetown, Port Elizabeth, the Free State, and elsewhere. The Government farms offered, after being put up singly, were purchased in one block, comprising over 60,000 acres by a single buyer.

The Brazilian exchange continues to move upwards. A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated July 2, quotes the rate on London 23½. The receipts of coffee at that port had averaged 6,500 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 26,000 bags for the week the stock had been increased to 170,000 bags. The shipments for the week had been as follows:—To the United States, 16,000 bags; to Hamburg, 4,000 bags; to Trieste, 2,000 bags; and to other European ports, 2,000 bags. The receipts at Santos had averaged 2,000 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 4,000 bags for the week; the stock at that port had been increased to 45,000 bags. The shipments for the week were as follows:—To Hamburg, 4,000 bags; to Trieste, nil; to other European ports, nil. Prices in Rio de Janeiro were lower, in sympathy with the rise in the exchange, "good firsts" being quoted 7,700 reis. In Santos they were also lower, "good average" being quoted 7,800 reis. Both markets were quite.

Advices from Pretoria state that the Transvaal Volksraad has decided that the suspension of the special duties on food-stuffs, which was authorised in view of the apprehended failure of the crops, shall continue in force until the condition of the country "shall demand the re-enforcement of the law," when the Government is to have power to reimpose the duties. The Volksraad has also decided that the junction of the Transvaal railways with the Free State line shall be made at Viljoen's Drift, the point recommended by the Free State Volksraad. Apart from this agreement between the two Legislatures, the selection is interesting, as a reason given in its favour by the Transvaal Legislature is that a junction nearer Potchefstroom, that is, more to the westward, would be against the interests of Natal. The point selected is due north of Heilbron and almost due south of Johannesburg, where the telegraph line from the Free State to the Transvaal crosses the Vaal.

Some large purchases of iron in Canada lately have had a rather strengthening effect on the iron market there. The Grand Trunk Railway company has purchased about 5,000 tons, 2,000 tons of which consist of American charcoal iron for the manufacture of carriage wheels. Other large purchases are also reported, and it is inferred that the purchasers have been influenced by the consideration that prices are rather likely to rise than fall, and that the opportunity for laying in supplies should not be missed.

The cocoon sales are coming to an end in France and Italy, with the exception of Piedmont, where they have just begun. According to Lyons advices prices have weakened a little in the Covennes, but this is attributed to a falling off in the quality. Everywhere else, in France and in Italy, prices have remained firm, and in a considerable number of localities have even further advanced. In some cases the sales have finished more rapidly than was anticipated and the weight of the supplies forwarded has proved smaller than was expected. It is said to be quite clear now that the yield will be far from as large as was anticipated at the outset, and that the European crop, as a whole, will at the best, not surpass that of last year. Meanwhile there has been a steady business in silk at Lyons, the purchases being largely precautionary, but complaints are heard of a deficient demand for silk piece goods. Buyers are resisting the upward tendency of prices, though an advance of about 1f. has been obtained for the descriptions of material most in favour. Business in the Italian markets has also been restricted, on the whole, though some large purchases of organsins for the Swiss manufacturing centres are reported from Turin. Business in Syrian cocoons and waste in the Marseilles market has been insignificant.

An interesting *on dit* states that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has placed £25,000 at the command of Miss Agnes Huntington, with which to conduct an operatic company in England and America. As bearing upon this report, it is worthy of remark that since Miss Huntington has been in London she has received very marked attention from Lady Burdett-Coutts, and has been a constant visitor at her houses.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	968¾
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	25
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	190
ort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
rench	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	41
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	460
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	245
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khengaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	150
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	752½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,540
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	270
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	535
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
Resy Manufg.	445	100	1,000	–	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	20 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,325
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	730
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Asn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	...	...	20

A STRIKING proof has just been furnished of the admirable working of the scheme of home defence which has been promulgated by the Intelligence Department, under the auspices of Lieut.-General H. Brackenbury. Sir Evelyn Wood last week gave orders for the mobilisation of an Aldershot Brigade in accordance with this scheme. It was then discovered (says *Truth*) that in the whole camp there was only one copy of the "Scheme" which was thus ordered to be put in practice.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Saint Fillans, 1,736 tons, Captain E D Fitzgerald, cleared yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain WH Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo, Mr. Cox and Mr. F Pordaji as cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Manitoba, 1,386 tons, cotton A Buckland, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Rangoon (July 7), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Yorkshire, 2,507 tons, Captain John Henry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,823 tons coals Mr. P. Cole as cabtain and one deck, passengers. The vessel is consigued to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shoal on Bu-Athamah Bank.

Information has been received through the Deputy Director of Indian Marine, Calcutta, that Captain J. Skinner, of the B. I. S. N. Company's Kilwa on his passage from Bahrein to Bushire, discovered a shoal with 3 fathoms of water on Bu-Athamah pearl bank; it bears N. 24° E from Bahrein outer buoy, distant 30 miles and from a small 5 fathoms patch S. S. W., distant 17 miles.

The shoal appeared to be small, not more than ¼ mile E. and W. by the tide rips that showed round it. As the shoal is on the usual track of steamers plying between Bahrein and Bushire, it should be avoided.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C.McGregor	1926	Miller	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	Haji Cassum.
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	K	E Bates & Co.
„ Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
„ Kangra	1192	Ingram	O	B I S N Co
„ Stella	5428	Partridge	P	C Edulji.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italiano.
„ Lombardy	2723	Langbourn	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Medusa	..	....	8	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Yorkshire (s)	Henry	Cardiff.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa &c.
	St. Fillans (s)	Fitzgerald	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Po, for Genoa, &c.
„ Siam, for Aden, &c.
„ Clan MacGregor, for Cardiff.
„ Karagola, for Karachi.
„ Sirdhana, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
15	Shahzada s	Mathewson	Moulmein, July 8.
	Lawada s	Nailer	Penang.
	Byculla s	Kendall	Singapore, July 7.
	City of London s	Black	Glasgow, June 7.
	Mombasa s	Macfarlane	Mauritius, June 7.
	Coconada s	Foster	Rangoon, July 7.
	Clan Grant s	Darbey	Liverpool, June 1.
	Rhone s	Hopps	Suva Fiji Islands.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamers Ellora and Wing Sang.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, July 14.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
June.					
14	Ranger H M's	Johnston	Somali coast.	10	Cruise
29	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		
July.					
5	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	14	Bombay
	Muyun	Gibbs	Hodeida	8	Perim
7	Cumphuys	Dropen	Amsterdam	7	Batavia
	Gambia	Daly	Bombay		Antwerp
	Oriental	Stewart	London		Bombay
	King Arthur	Raffin	Bombay	8	Jeddah
9	Delcomyu	Gyles	Kurrachee	9	Liverpool
	Shelley	Davison	Manilla		Liverpool
	Iosto	Chiocca	Mussowa	10	Mussowa
	San Ignacio de Loyola	Requere	Liverpool		Manilla
	Rewa	Mann	London		Calcutta
	Tuna	Craig	Berbera	11	Berbera
	Bombay	Roche	London		Japan
	Santo Domingo	Diaz Campon	Manilla		Liverpool
10	Iraouwaddy	Flandin	Shanghai	10	Marseilles
	Akbar	Baldwin	Mussowa	11	Bombay
	Tetartos	Christensen	Humburg	10	China
	Congo	Verquere	Marseilles		China
	Neghalia	Hafuz	Hodeida	14	Suez
	Avoca	Abbas	Muscat	12	Jeddah
11	Amphitrite	Nicolich	Bombay		Trieste
	Rosetta	Brady	Bombay	11	London
12	Australian	Didier	Marseilles	13	Mauritius
	Glan Morganshire	Waring	Hankow		London
	Pei-ho	Lartigue	Zanzibar		
	Kerbela	Templeton	Kurrachee	13	London
13	Martaban	Taylor	Rangoon		Liverpool
	Vinglong (Fh. T. Ship)	Constantius	Tonkin		Toulon
	Staffa	Ostergard	Bombay		Trieste
	Woodcock	Bowman	Berbera	14	Mussowa
	Zuid Hoiland	Otto	Batavia	13	Rotterdam
	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta	14	London
14	Clan Graham	Ridgeway	Bombay		Port Said F O
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Cruise		
	Poseidon	Lemisich	Trieste	14	Bombay

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

342-90—Ardaseer, H and D—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others vs Bhavoo Krishnarao.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Mathuradass and others vs C A Beyts and others—L S F and N.

Short Causes.

329-90—Craigie, L and O—Cowasji Dinshaw and others vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and another—Conroy and B—Part heard.

24-90—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association, Ld, vs Frederick Bernard Deane and another.

281-90—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner vs Nowrungai Roognathdass.

286-90—Payne, G and S—Moosajee Esoofally and others vs Valji Essaji and another—Nanu and H and Wadia and G.

301-90—E Wilkin—Purshotum Lalloo and another vs Lalloo Kenal and others—In person.

349-90—Wadia and G—Harivalubdass Balgowandass vs Setabai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S V Dhurandhur—Ardaseer, H and D. Part heard.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdass Hurkissondass vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie L and O. In the matter of the Indian Co. Act V I of 1882, and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G, Payne G and S. Valchand Ookerchand, Assignee of Achilli Meifre and another, petitioner.

DURING his recent visit to the French capital Count Herbert Bismarck expressed a strong desire to visit the house at Versailles where his father lived during the siege of Paris, and where the treaty of peace was discussed and signed. Many tourists have asked to enter the house, but the proprietor, Mdme. Jesse, has consistently refused to gratify their curiosity. She was equally obdurate on this occasion. Count Bismarck drove to Versailles, accompanied only by his friend the Prince von Pless, with whom he was staying on his two days' sojourn in Paris. After ringing at the gate and presenting their cards, they followed a domestic into the garden, shutting the gate as they entered.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Lynch, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Infty Grenadiers, from leave, from England.

Wooldridge, 2nd Lt., Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on duty, from England.

Brett, Lieut, Ms, 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Falrey, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, for duty, from England.

Skerreth, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Rangoon.

JULY 20.

Maunsell, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Morris, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Seton, Capt and Adjt, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on sick leave, from Agra.

JULY 21.

Cunningham, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Paze, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusls, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Cameron, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusls, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

Tritton, Lieut, Bo, 24th Bo Infy, on duty, to Rajkote.

JULY 22.

Brett, Lieut, Ms, 4th Cavalry, on duty, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1890.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be riding drill for recruits on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,

Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1890.

1. Battery Order No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. There will be no gun drill at Head quarters to-day and to-morrow.

2. Instructions.—A course of Instructions in theoretical Gunnery will be commenced at Head-quarters on Friday next, the 25th instant, at 6-30 p.m., and will be continued every Friday until further orders. Members are particularly requested to attend these classes.

3. Return of Arms.—Any members in possession of arms or accoutrements are requested to return the same to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant, B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—43 cases soft soap, &c, D Jadowjee; 25 packages Windsor soap, E Habib; 500 boxes bar soap, Finlay, Muir and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim; 500 boxes bar soap, E Esmaljee Ladia; 16 cases silver plate glass, E Tajibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—53 cases beer and 4 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 35 cases port and sherry, S B Fraser and Sons; 2 cases medicine and 1 case provision, Rogers and Co; 3 cases provision, &c, Phillips and Co.

Kangra s—3 cases printing ink, S Naraen and Co; 60 drums linseed oil and 402 kegs paint of sorts, D Goolam Hoosein.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

Trifels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, J Nowrojee; 2 casks rectified spirit, A Cowasjee; 20 cases beer, F Heyer; 10 cases writing paper, F Ardaseer Davur and Sons; 2 cases soap, M Seerajoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Werneth Hall s—200 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—150 cases window glass, S Lilladhur; 14 cases anyline dye, G Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 624 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 131 bales cotton, H Z Abedine; 6 bales woollen carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co; 26 bales wool and 150 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 80 bales wool, D Merwanjee and Co.

Kangra s—600 cwts myrabollams, Ramjee Ebjee; 40 cwts kuttlefish, C H Fazul.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR CARDIF.

Clan Macgregor s—60,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifis s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 10 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckji Dadabhoy; 880 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Lycia s—3,999 cwts linseed, Ernstthausen and Co; 800 cwts linseed, F Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—11,340 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMER HAVEN.

Trifels s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Po s—2,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trifels s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 999 cwts linseed and 3,255 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 226 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Po s—1,749 cwts gingellyseed, Tod, Durant and Co; 1,999 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, and 810 cwts gingellyseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 199 cwts linseed, John L Kerston; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—23 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 36 cwts cloves, and 22 bales cotton, H Dattoo; 75 cwts onions, D Megjee; 96 cwts khismis, &c, M Dawoodbhoy; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Medusa s—26 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 211 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 90 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—3 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	1	42	0	26
Suez	21	3	30	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st July, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	...	52	...	1

MR. QUILTER reproduces one of Miss Tennant's best pictures—"A City Fountain"—in this month's *Universal Review*, and says of this lady's artistic work:—"It may interest some of our readers to know that the study of some of these street children was the earliest artistic impulse of Mr. Stanley's *fiancée*, and many years ago the present writer was shown a portfolio of similar subjects executed by her shortly after leaving the school. Of late years," continues Mr. Quilter, "Miss Tennant has frequently exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery small pictures of nude women painted in that artist's well-known manner; but these have lacked the charm, if not the grace, of her London work. She, like the rest of us, paints best the subjects which lie nearest to her home, and, let us hope, nearest to her heart."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·472	S E	1	80·6	77·6	87	0·07	11·70	+0·82
Agra	29·512	S E	3	91·1	78·4	96	0·16	11·76	+0·80
Cawnpore	29·497	E	3	88·0	80·6	83	..	20·31	...
Allahabad	29·468	E N E	3	90·0	81·1	89	0·20	26·55	+14·98
Jhansi	29·480	Calm	2	91·4	77·4	92	1·33	26·58	+13·63
Jacobabad	29·393	S E	5	106·5	84·6	62	..	1·59	+0·73
Kurrachee	29·449	W S W	18	91·7	80·7	83	..	2·91	+0·75
Ajmere	29·508	W	5	87·7	78·1	95	0·.3	6·00	−2·63
Deesa	29·510	S S E	12	90·2	76·8	81	..	6·51	−2·23
Rajkote	29·535	W S W	14	90·4	75·2	89	0·02	6·87	−8·20
Neemuch	29·570	W S W	12	84·8	74·1	85	0·01	12·73	+2·30
Indore	29·569	Calm	4	86·1	73·0	90	..	12·71	−1·20
Saugor	29·506	W S W	7	83·8	72·6	95	1·31	29·96	+14·22
Jubbulpur	29·528	W	5	85·4	74·1	100	1·40	17·62	−5·62
Hoshangabad	29·552	W	4	81·3	73·7	93	0·10	14·46	−7·32
Khandwa	29·569	W	9	83·2	74·7	8	..	7·71	−5·41
Raipur	29·495	W S W	15	79·0	73·6	94	0·21	13·58	−9·73
Nagpoor	29·548	W S W	7	82·7	74·1	90	0·10	20·22	−1·68
Amraoti	29·573	W	9	92·8	71·3	78	0·11	17·26	+1·56
Akola	29·585	W	9	84·0	74·7	84	...	17·85	+3·19
Surat	29·588	W	L	85·0	76·0	93	0·07	42·01	+21·95
Malegaon	29·614	W S W	10	85·4	75·1	75	..	6·23	−3·07
Bombay	29·621	W S W	19	83·6	75·6	93	2·55	38·18	−4·70
Poona	29·681	W	11	78·4	69·1	88	0·37	6·22	−3·16
Sholapore	29·686	S W	16	84·7	70·0	86	0·88	5·78	−3·00
Rutnagiri	29·700	S W	14	80·4	71·4	95	6·03	66·42	+9·09
Belgaum	29·719	W S W	4	70·3	65·8	97	3·85	2·39	+3·39
Goa	29·739	W	17	78·0	74·0	95	3·58	49·11	...
Karwar	29·746	S W	6	77·6	72·8	88	5·49	72·18	+4·90
Mangalore	29·804	W	5	80·3	71·9	95	2·55	47·74	−14·73
Calicut	29·837	N W	6	79·7	73·0	94	1·31	41·98	−13·50
Cochin	29·855	Calm	M	82·3	7·6	95	0·83	29·66	−16·04
Bangalore	29·791	W S W	8	83·2	61·9	86	0·32	3·96	−1·79
Secunderabad	29·669	W S W	15	84·7	69·8	81	0·03	11·05	+0·98
Masulipatam	29·655	W	6	85·6	78·0	79	..	6·72	−2·68
Bellary	29·722	W	9	81·0	72·3	78	0·12	1·63	−1·23
Cuddapah	29·720	W N W	..	91·3	73·3	74	0·02	4·32	−1·22
Madras	29·733	W S W	9	88·2	76·2	87	0·52	6·38	
Coimbatore	..		..	...	.	.	..	...	+1·25
Trichinopoly	29·790	W S W	14	95·6	77·8	73	..	4·66	...
Negapatam	29·786	W	5	92·0	76·7	61	..	3·04	+2·05
Colombo, (20th)	29·933	S W	11	83·5	74·5	78	0·64	2·86	+0·31 −10·25

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased at Delhi and Agra, but has generally decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk at Goa and Karwar and moderate over the rest of the country. An area of low pressure exists in the Indus Valley and from this area pressure steadily increases towards the south and is highest over Ceylon. The baric gradients are fairly normal, the difference between Cochin (29·855") and Jacobabad (29·393") being ·462" The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable at Saugor, Karachi, Rajkot and Bombay. Abnormals point to the existence of a barometric depression to the south-westwards of the Kathiawar Coast in the Arabian Sea. The winds over Sind and Gujarat are cyclonic, while in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces they are north-easterly to south-easterly. Over the rest of the country, however, ordinary monsoon winds prevail. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Bombay, Sholapur, Goa, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly and nearly average in most other districts. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Bombay and Secunderabad, 18 at Akola, 14 at Calicut, Amraoti and Neemuch, and 10 at Bellary, Masulipatam, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon and Nagpur. The maximum temperature exceeds the normal average at Amraoti, Jubulpore, Indore, Deesa, Rajkot, Karachi and Jhansi, and is more or less below it in all the remaining districts. The maxmum reading was 106° at Jacobabad. Night temperature variations continue to be generally small everywhere as yesterday. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen in several places and skies continue to be almost overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (6·03"), Karwar (5·49"), Belgaum (3·85"), Goa (3·58"), and Bombay and Mangalore (2·55"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Surat, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. The monsoon gradients on the Malabar Coast much remains the same as yesterday, and on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay it is still unusually steep and indicates the probability of moderately heavy rain and strong winds on the West Coast. Abnormals indicate the probability of a strong monsoon current in the Arabian Sea, and it is very probable that strong monsoon gales are blowing there. The conditions over the Arabian Sea are still very favourable, and as the barometer continues to be below the normal average, more or less rain may generally be expected over the greater part of the country.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·579
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·890
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	464
Fall of Rain	0·59
Total fall during month	11·58
„ „ year	36·20
Additional fall of rain up to 19 a.m. of 21st July	2·43

* From midnight to midnight.

PRINCESS MARIE LEONIDA BONAPARTE, daughter of Prince Charles (brother of Prince Lucien), is about to marry a poor lieutenant of infantry. Prince Charles opposed the marriage; but his daughter, being of age, threatened legal proceedings, and the father gave way. The Princess possesses a fortune of 3,00 0,000 frs.

A NOVEL has just been published called "The Bishop's Bible." The particular edition of the English Bible which goes by this name, is sometimes called "the Treacle Bible," because a passage in the prophecy of Jeremiah is translated, "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" In 1568, when the Bishop's Bible was published, the thing which we call treacle was unknown in England. We got the word from the French, and they in turn got it from the Greeks. At first sight the connection between vipers and treacle seems very remote indeed, but originally treacle meant a balm or antidote against the bite of the viper or little beast. Then the word in time was applied to any sweet syrup, and finally to molasses only. Seldom has a word had a more curious history. Chaucer, in "The Man of Lawe's Tale," says, "Christ which that is to every harm treacle"—*i.e.*, balm or antidote.

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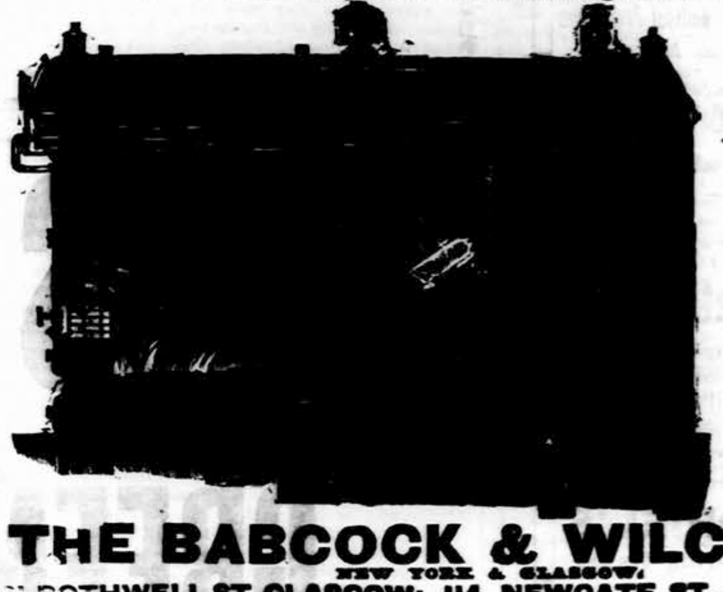

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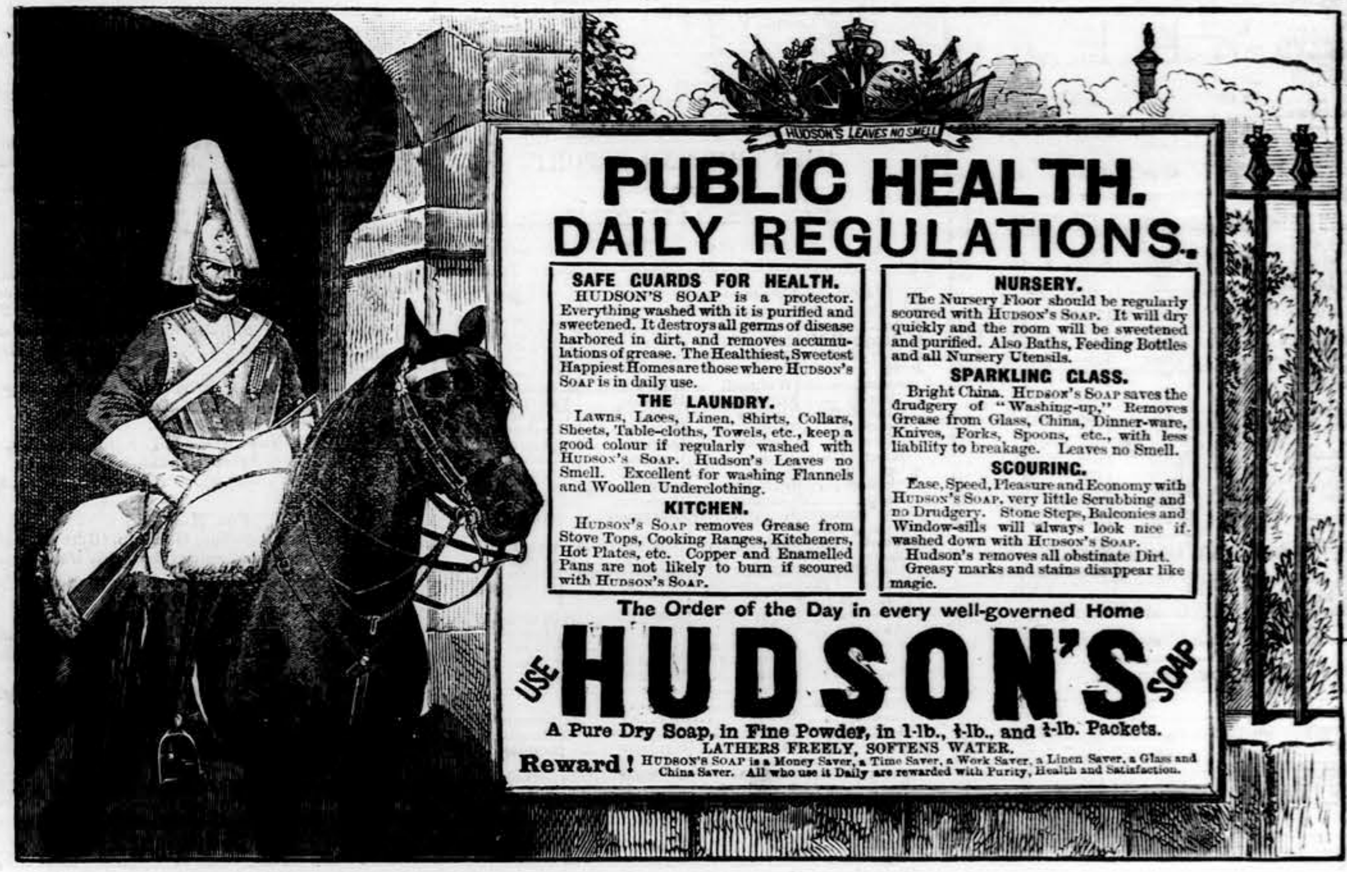

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